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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Volume III No. 15 | Royal Oak, Michigan | April 12, 1937

WHY KING EDWARD VIII TOOK HIS THIRD NAME

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

ARE young men necessarily in sympathy with the New Dealers—old men naturally antagonistic to it?

On the answer to that question hinges the thinking person's judgment of the sincerity of Mr. Roosevelt's plan that he be permitted to appoint to the Supreme Court bench six new judges—who would, if they were to fulfill the president's desires, constitute a balance of power in the court.

It is obvious to even the unthinking that young men are not necessarily in sympathy with the New Deal—even pronounced young liberals within the Democratic party itself.

Senator Wheeler is a typical example. Until the dawning of February 5, no one would have dreamed that Senator Wheeler was out of sympathy with the broad objectives of the New Dealers. He was branded a liberal long before the birth of the New Deal—when it took a certain amount of courage and involved a great deal of political risk to be known as a liberal.

Senator Wheeler was a crusading liberal way back in the golden era of the '20s when Franklin D. Roosevelt was living on the dividends produced for his family by "economic royalists."

Senator Wheeler is a young man (in President Roosevelt's meaning of the term) and he is a staunch Democrat.

But he is one of the leaders in the warfare against the proposed emasculation of the Supreme Court.

Senator Burke of Nebraska is a young man, in terms of eligibility for the Supreme Court; he is a Democrat who has consistently upheld New Deal legislation.

Senator Burke, too, is a vig-

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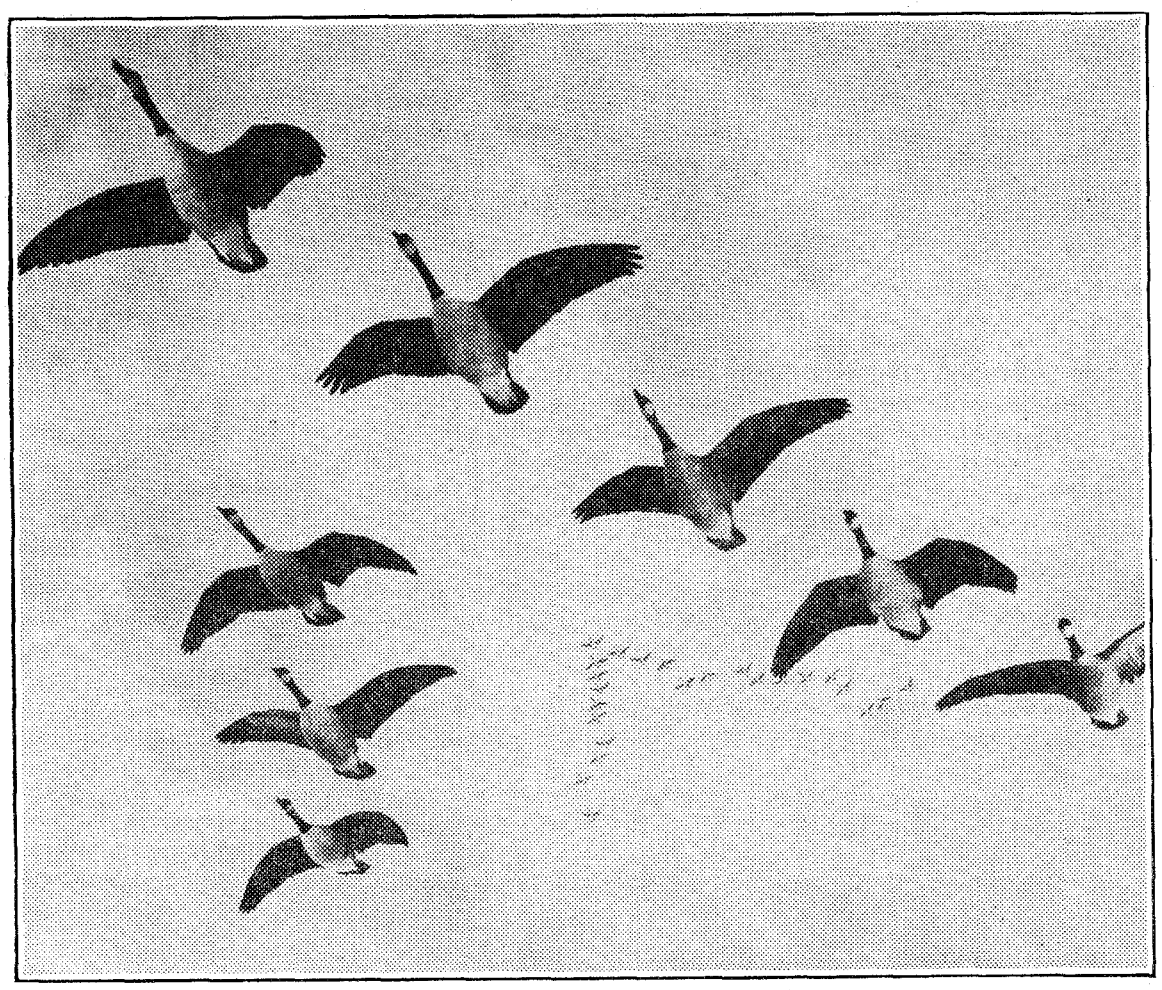
SOME SIGNS NEVER FAIL



IT DOESN'T TAKE A PROPHET to foretell spring when wild geese, flying in the "military formation" which gave aviators the idea, "honk high" on the northbound airways.

No more are prophetic powers required to predict a nation's fate when masses of people encouraged in a contempt for law, turn and defy the authority of their own leaders.

A nation out of hand invites the firm control of dictatorship. But be it remembered that the "emergency" which gives rise to a dictatorship is never "over."

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Young King's Foes Bigger Than Empire

Almost without exception the newspapers and magazines of this country have left the story of King Edward's "ouster" severely alone. The quite unmerited "exclusiveness" of SOCIAL JUSTICE'S *story seems to have created an obligation to keep our readers in touch with developments. More of this story behind the story—who and why—is disclosed in this article prepared by the London correspondent of* SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Edward, Duke of Windsor, who recently abdicated as King Edward VIII of England, has been christened for the third time. As a baby he was a Guelph-Wettin of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. When the World war upset the royal relationships, Edward's father, the late king, changed the family name to Windsor. Edward at that time was Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Baron Renfrew and Baron Killarney. Now, as the world knows, he is the "Duke of Windsor."

Does anyone of intelligence in all the so-called Commonwealth of Nations or in the benighted Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland still believe that the lords and ladies of the British ruling classes were outraged or morally shocked on hearing that the honorary "chairman of their executive board," as the King really is, was in love with an American divorcee? Perish the thought, gentle reader. They were not.

More than 40 years ago shrewd and penetrating whiskery old Karl Marx said: "You could take away all of their 39 articles of faith from the Church of England but leave them their property and they would scarcely protest."

Bishops' Revenue Source Threatened

The Church of England diocese of Durham, and other northern dioceses, draw some of their vast revenues from the coal mines of the north. More than half a million a year is paid into the treasury

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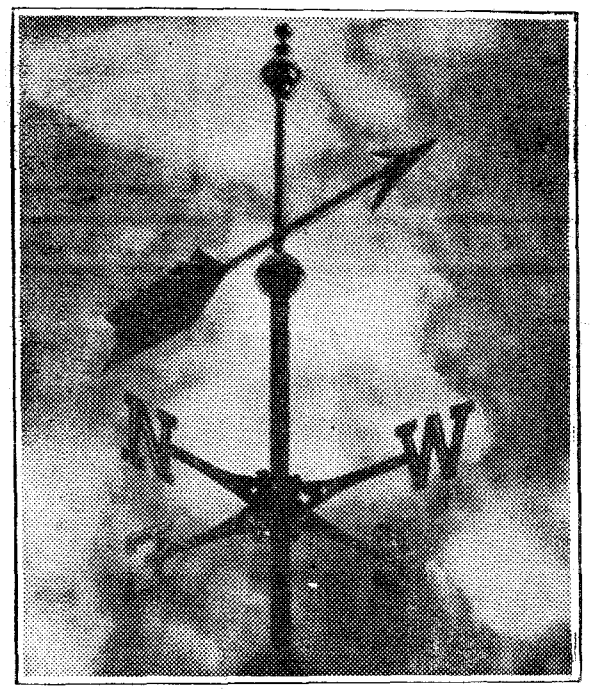

THE INDICATOR

By Father Coughlin

IT IS not beyond the realm of possibility that an influential politician will succeed in obtaining a national plebiscite on the existence of the Supreme Court.

What percentage of the voters appreciate the nature of the Supreme Court?

What small percentage of the population has read and digested the Constitution of our country?

What probability is there that the 60-odd million ballot markers will cast their vote to sustain the Constitution or to sustain the politician who promises them high sounding impracticalities?

Were the 60-million voters possessed of sound judgment; were the premises upon which their conclusions are based valid, truthful and honest, a happy conclusion might be expected.

* * *

Politicians who prefer power to righteousness are not in the habit of presenting proper premises. Much less are they in the habit of keeping promises.

* *

Adam and Eve were possessed of finer intelligence and of sounder judgment than are we, their offspring. The master politician, Satan by name once approached them with the impractical promise of making them like unto God if they would only destroy the constitution of religion which bound them to Him in their eating of the forbidden fruit. They ate of the fruit. Instead of becoming like unto God, they forfeited their privilege and many of their rights. In choosing the liberty of disobedience, they lost the liberty of existence.

Unfortunately, the creeping successors of his diabolical majesty have imitated consistently t h e i r prototype. Their power is predicated upon promises. Their promises are as empty of realization as were those which were sounded in the ears of Adam and Eve.

* *

Politicians are promissors by nature. Promissors are politicians irrespective of their endeavoring to win the following of one man or one million men. Neither Washington nor Lincoln won their victories by appealing to the credulous ears of the public. Preferably they pleaded for principles as did Christ even in a greater degree when He held out to His disciples the crown of persecution instead of the prerogative of temporal prosperity: "They have persecuted Me; they will persecute you also."

* *

Beware of the promissor who, at the price of principle, bargains for your followership even though he holds out before you the prospect of security or the palm leaf of prosperity!

* * *

To the intellectual Adam and Eve the devil appeared upright, beautiful, erudite and trustworthy. He did not crawl upon his belly until he had succeeded in seducing his victims. It is so with every mangler of principles and breaker of unfulfillable promises. In the tomorrow of history they will all crawl upon their bellies, their names trampled upon and their persons symbolizing the loathsomeness which pertains to the prince of darkness.

* * *

But in the day of fact — in the NOW — that **politician who out-promises his opponent, wings his way to the mountain heights of victory.** From his lofty station he addresses the vote makers in these words: "See all these kingdoms, with their factories, their fields, their teeming wealth! These I will give thee, if falling down thou wilt adore me."

How many voters have the courage to answer: "It is written that thou shalt adore the Lord and Him alone"? Alas! The kingdoms which promissors would give are not theirs to give. The adoration which they demand is a sacrilege too often, against the Constitution of their nation.

* * *

Modern democracy with its pirate politicians, its horde of Don Quixotes smashing at wind-mills and avoiding realities has been vitiated in an arrant failure. It attempts to pervert a Congress so that representatives of the people will become the representative of an executive. It is desirous of adulterating a Supreme Court to the end that justice will become a strumpet to the whims of a political Casanova.

* * *

Almost 1900 years ago the highest priest Caiphas appealed to this type of modern democracy. He disbelieved in the theory that good government revolved around the sun of justice. He advocated the theory that justice runs its course around numbers compiled arithmetically in voting booths.

On that occasion the justice of numbers shouted "Give us Barabbas and away with Christ!" That was modern democracy on parade in Pilate's hall. Then as now it terminated in a sacrilegious crucifixion.

* * *

The age of Shibboleths has not passed. Sound money, modern capitalism, m o d e r n democracy have appealed in their fine phraseology to the ears of the deceived multitudes. Perchance, only when we shall have been driven from the Garden of Eden, victims of hunger, of frost and clothed in the manacles of servitude will we recognize the shallowness of modern democracy.

Pray God that the avenging angel shall not stand with an unsheathed sword barring our return to the America which once was!

* * *

TIME was when a group of scientists persecuted out of existence a fellow scientist because he said the earth revolved around the sun. Time was when practically an e n t i r e continent ridiculed a navigator because he believed the earth to be round. As a matter of f a c t, the sun continues to revolve around the earth to all ignoramuses who think with their eyes instead of their intellects, who reason with their ears instead with their minds. To these same people the earth is flat because their vision is flat.

* * *

He who feeds and clothes and cares for the multitude is always popular. He who leads them along the pathway of least resistance is always heroized. The fickle Jews planned to make Christ their king because he multiplied five loathes into five-thousand, because He healed their sick and lashed their Pharisees with the whip of His tongue.

* * *

When the Master insisted that His kingdom was not of this earth and thereby implied that the multitudes must work for their bread, the loud alleluias were instantly exchanged for louder curses.

Little wonder then, that Columbus was scoffed at and Galileo was persecuted. They had courage to speak the Truth, preferring to suffer for it, if necessary, rather than coincide with the Lie which the numerical majority preferred to believe.

* * *

If twenty-million recipients of the dole recognize through the medium of eye, of ear and of stomach that they are beneficiaries of policies propounded by a flat-earth benefactor, they would proclaim him king even though they are incapable of understanding the complexities of the error in which they are participating.

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Sit-Downs Discredit Government

Loyal Clubs Continue to Boost Paper

"Sunday evening, several of us held a sort of round table discussion in my home pertaining to our duty of increasing the sales of SOCIAL JUSTICE," a loyal Chicago enthusiast writes. Her letter adds:

"After reading the letters of the five conscientious sales boosters' in the issue of March 29, whom we salute, I now wish to tell you of the plan we formulated from the letter of Philip LaGace. The following form was drawn up:

"We, the undersigned, being anxious to spread the teachings of Christianity and social justice, do voluntary contribute of our own free will the amount as listed below, to pay for copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE to distribute as "sample copies" at depots, theaters, on "L" trains, street cars, etc., with notation to subscribe directly to Father Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan, or by dropping a post card to the carrier, Terry Devane, 501 W. 65th St., who will see to it that the paper will be delivered to their door every week. We believe that in doing this it will be instrumental in increasing the sale of SOCIAL JUSTICE in Chicago, Illinois.

.....

Name (Donor fills in here)

.....

Address..... Amt.....

"The carrier offers his time voluntarily to place these papers in the hands of the people. I also wish to say that it is our belief that Mr. Devane is the only man in Chicago who, without help from anyone, sells and distributes from 200 to 500 copies each week. He has lived up to this quota since June, 1936.

"He can be seen and heard every Thursday, Friday and Saturday on one of the busiest corners in Chicago, 63rd and Halsted streets, and on Sunday mornings at St. Bernard's church, 66th and Stewart avenue."

Club Donates Subscriptions

A group of loyalists at St. Paul, Minn., raises funds by parties and other means, donating $2 units toward gift subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE and distributing amounts less than $2 as prizes for club zeal.

"Just the other evening," one of the members writes, "we held a little party to further the sale of our paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. We had invited 32 guests but only 16 arrived. I also believe that, with a possible exception or two, all were 100 per cent for social justice. We received $4.50."

Wants To Hear From Other Clubs

Loyal members of the former National Union for Social Justice in Fort Wayne, Ind., have formed the Fourth District Social Club, which meets regularly on the first Sunday of each month.

"Our purpose," they write, "is to keep together and discuss and promote the principles of social justice, distribute the paper SOCIAL JUSTICE and assist Father Coughlin financially whenever we can. There are no doubt a considerable number of people in Fort Wayne and vicinity who would want to join us, and we extend to them a cordial invitation.

"We also shall appreciate hearing from other similar organizations, their activities and methods in conducting their clubs."

Persons interested are invited to write to the Fourth District Social Club, H. M. Bloemker, president, 1225 Kitch avenue, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Form Study Club In Philadelphia

Former members of the National Union for Social Justice, in the 25th ward of Philadelphia, as well as followers of Father Coughlin and all who want to increase their knowledge of social justice and other matters of vital current interest, are invited to attend an organization meeting of a Social Justice Study Club at 2836 Agate street, Philadelphia, on Friday, April 16, at 8 p. m.

Sunday, June 20 Is Buffalo Day at the Shrine

For many years, we in Royal Oak have come to regard the city across the lake as our next-door neighbor. Every year large groups from the city of Buffalo have visited the Shrine of the Little Flower.

This summer, Father Coughlin extends a cordial invitation to all the people living in Buffalo, for June 20 is to be Buffalo Day at the Shrine. Solemn services, a cordial personal welcome by Father Coughlin and a visit to the beautiful grotto, where memories of the quaint old Shrine continue to linger in the hearts of many, are on the program for that day.

Individuals are arranging groups of their friends to visit Royal Oak together on that day. If you desire information on any of these tours, write to Father Coughlin.

Both the city of Buffalo and the city of Royal Oak will look forward with keen interest to June 20.

'Workers Seek Remedy New Deal Won't Give,' Says Writer in Poll

Latest Poll Percentages

Is the sit-down strike, although normally immoral, now defensible?

YES—63 1/3% NO—36 2/3%

Should all politicians be liquidated?

YES—78 4/7% NO—21 3/7%

Should some other form of governmnt be substituted for democracy?

YES—27 7/9% NO—6 3/4%

Is labor's battle hopeless without monetary reform?

YES—93 1/4% NO—6 3/4%

Many thousands of letters daily continue to arrive at Father Coughlin's office in Royal Oak, Mich., voicing the opinions of readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE throughout America, on these vital public questions. The latest tabulation of these replies, as polled in a great national debate, are shown in the above table compiled at press time for this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Many more hundreds are still to be read.

One of the best discussions of the sit-down strike, encountered among the early letters on that question, is the following from an Ohio reader:

"The sit-down strike is always 'normally immoral,' in my opinion, for the following reason. One of the cardinal principles of social justice is the right to private property. Today. we no longer recognize the reign of absolute private property; the latter being invested with an individual and a social phase. It follows, therefore, that the preservation of the principle of private property implies that it be so used as not to contravene the social welfare.

"But, in order to obtain this social welfare, it is the duty of the government to intervene and set limits to the uses of private property, especially when such property has a social connotation, such as machinery, a manufacturing plant, money, etc. Therefore, I conclude that the sit-down strike is an invasion of the principle of private property in that the workers, in order to enforce a ight, take it upon themselves to enforce that right—an act which clearly pertains to the domain of the civil authority.

A Form of Anarchy

"The sit-down strike is a form of anarchy. But, I can explain the sit-down strike.

"First, you have a situation wherein the government, both state and national, are still addicted to the old theory of laissez faire; and let the devil take the hindmost.

"Secondly, the workers feel quite certain that they have certain rights; that these rights are being withheld from them; and that the government will not assist them in the attainment of those rights.

"Ergo, the workers assume the prerogative of government and seek to remedy a wrong situation. In this respect, the workers have demonstrated more forcefully than most people are aware that they have discredited their government; yea, that they have lost all confidence in the New Deal as a solvent of their troubles.

Indictment of Government

"Sit-downism has branded our present social and governmental system as one that is helpless to cope with the present state of power-driven mass productionism. The question arises: who is to regulate the machine? Shall it be the owners? Clearly, we have seen the evil effects of unbridled competition. Shall it be the workers? If so, then one group of private individuals would replace another; and this would not help us to get rid of competition. Then there is but one agency left to regulate the machine, and that is the government.

"I have yet to find a solid reason why the government at Washington should not undertake to set up rules for the economic welfare of the workers of the nation at large. The time, in my estimation, has come when we must have the 30-hour week—regulated and planned production—and a monetary system which would enable the nation to maintain production and consumption in balance. In order to achieve this latter phase of economic reform, the masses of the United States must learn two things: (1) **that the control and issuance of money and the regulation of its value is a government function of the Congress;** and (2) **that money is not wealth.**"

It Did Not Mean You

If you were among the thousands who so promptly renewed their subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE, the little "obituary notice" which appeared in the edition of March 15, obviously, did not apply to your own very lively subscription. So, if you are reading this paper, it could not have meant YOU.

On the other hand, that fond farewell was addressed to those few hundreds who—despite repeated notification and several personal appeals from Father Coughlin—did not request a renewal of their subscription.

The circulation department has been happily swamped with a rush of subscription orders—both renewals and new subscriptions. To this welcome flood have been added letters of inquiry from those nervous ones who fear that, despite their renewal contribution, the "notice of expiration" meant that SOCIAL JUSTICE would not come to them any longer. This notice is by way of reassurance to such readers, as well as a reiteration of our appreciation and gratitude for your prompt renewal.

Owing to the rapidly expanding national circulation of Father Coughlin's weekly review, from three to four weeks are required for complying with any circulation request — subscription, renewal or change of address. Those dilatory ones, therefore, who did not renew their subscription until after the expiration of their first year may miss two or three of these very newsy editions. In such cases you are referred to the bulk dealers in your vicinity, since the stock of back numbers of any edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE is quickly exhausted.

For your convenience, and in an effort to make the procedure as easy as possible, SOCIAL JUSTICE for many weeks has been printing three coupons. One of these is for **renewal of your present subscription,** another is for **new subscribers,** and a third which appears from time to time is a suggested **order form for bulk dealers.**

As a return courtesy, might we ask that in filling out the coupon you write your name and address as distinctly as possible. There is a lamentable accumulation of returned mail, due to improper addressing. There is, too, an unbelievable number of complaints to which the writers forgot to sign their name! One of these complainants wrote in a tone of considerable impatience and cannot be answered because there is no name. He says that he is tired of complaining. By the merest chance, we find the handwriting to be identical with an earlier letter of complaint also unsigned! It happens too often to be funny.

Social Justice Publishing Co. **New Subscription** ☐
Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan. **Renewal** ☐

Gentlemen:

Please enter my subscription for SOCIAL JUSTICE, to begin with the issue dated. I enclose.....in payment therefor ($2 a year).

My address is:

.....
(Name)

.....
(St. or RFD)

....., ...
(City) **(State)**

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

April 12, 1937 162 Volume III No. 15

Copyrighted, 1936, by The Social Justice Publishing Company; published weekly; publication and editorial office, Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $2.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed; we begin all subscriptions with the current issue. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1936, at the Post Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

The People's Check on Spending

THE statesmen who wrote the Constitution of the United States gave deliberate consideration to the problem of saving the people's money.

To that end they wrote the following provision in simple, unmistakable words:

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

Few people, not students of the problems of government, understand why that provision was made by the founding fathers. Most ignorant of the mature wisdom from which the Constitution sprung are those **who eternally complain of the high cost of government but who go to the polls, election after election, and mechanically vote for the same Congressmen!**

The framers of the Constitution knew from sad experience that politicians love to spend money—chiefly because their power depends on the amount of money they can distribute.

The framers of the Constitution feared the inroads which man's instinctive love of power might make on the prosperity and general welfare of the people.

Therefore they aimed to place the control over the raising of money (and therefore of spending money) as close as possible to the people themselves. They wanted to enable the people to "nip in the bud" that extravagance with the people's money which leads first of all to special privileges, then to top-heavy bureaucracy, and finally to that distrust of popular government which tempts exploited people to entrust themselves to autocrats.

That is why the power to initiate all revenue raising bills was given to that branch of Congress whose members **must go to the people every two years for approval or condemnation at the polls.**

The power thus given entails the responsibility to conserve the people's money by initiating bills providing for every possible economy.

It has been the experience of this nation that **the Senate rarely and only for grave reasons** adds any considerable amounts to the appropriations initiated by the House. Senators have the same natural love of the power that spending gives as have Congressmen, but they have consistently been willing to permit the House to carry the direct responsibility for taxation.

The people have an effective and immediate whip-hand control over taxation—if they choose to use it.

The Congressional Attitude

CONGRESSMAN CLIFTON A. WOODRUM of Virginia is a power in the ranks of the New Deal.

He is also an influential member of the Appropriations Committee of the House—the very focal point of responsibility for the cost of government.

He, with his colleagues of the committee, bears a primary responsibility for doing something about it.

Judging by the tenor of a speech which he recently delivered before the House, he is worried about his responsibility. That is well.

Judging by his conclusions, he bespeaks the intention of the New Deal not to reduce the expenditures of the federal government. To every thinking American that is not well.

So that we may not seem to misjudge Mr. Woodrum, we quote his worries and his conclusion.

The worries:

"We (Appropriations Committee) ask you to co-operate with us in trying to hold down the reasonable and necessary expenses of government. If these expenditures are to be reduced, they will be reduced in the House of Representatives. This will be the place it will happen, if it happens at all."

"Wherever possible we should curtail governmental activities and, without hesitation, insist upon a liquidation of these emergency agencies when their usefulness has terminated."

"Most important of all, we should view with painstaking care and discriminating judgment and skepticism, if you please, all proposals which call for new undertakings and for new authorizations."

". . . . Our countrymen will be heartened when they observe the legislative branch of our government emerging out of the emotionalism and hysteria which of necessity must have characterized some of earlier actions in those first hectic days."

"If we do not succeed, if we shut our eyes and plunge blindly forward in the future, then **we must become reconciled to one of two alternatives: uncontrolled inflation or burdensome taxation,** either of which will be detestable in the eyes of the people of America."

The conclusion:

"I do not think we can ever hope to get back to the billion-dollar budget or the two- or three-billion-dollar budget. We have set our hands to tasks from which we do not wish to retire."

Congress Eats Cake

WE CAN safely assume that Mr. Woodrum's speech reflects the thinking of the New Dealers and the New Deal dominated Congress.

It means in plain terms that the politicians are defying the age-old wisdom of human experience which has been crystalized in the home-spun proverb:

"You can't eat your cake and have it."

Mr. Woodrum eloquently justifies the expenditures of the past four years by calling them "emergency measures." He then points out in faithful-steward fashion that the House has the responsibility for staving off "uncontrolled inflation or burdensome taxation."

He then points out the economies that must be effected, logically and convincingly.

Then he kicks over all his reasoning, belies his interest in saving economy by declaring that we can never hope to get below some indefinite four-, five- or six-billion dollar budget.

What he really means, if anything, is that for Congress "emotionalism and hysteria" are to become the normal temper—that for the nation, all our days are to be "hectic" days.

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 1)

orous leader of the opposition to the president's proposal to pack the Supreme Court.

Senator Moore, of New Jersey, is a young man and a Democrat—but he opposes the president's plan.

Senator Tydings of Maryland is a young man and a Democrat — he opposes the president.

Senator Holt of West Virginia is a young man and a Democrat — he violently opposes the president.

Senator Gillette of Iowa is a young man and a Democrat whose record in the House of Representatives is overwhelmingly in favor of the New Deal; he opposes the president.

Senator Clark of Missouri is a young man and a Democrat —he opposes the president.

Senator Byrd of Virginia is a young man and a Democrat —he opposes the president.

The New Deal leadership in the Senate is uneasy about the attitude of several other young Democratic Senators who have not as yet committed themselves on the Supreme Court issue.

On the other hand, there are any number of old men in the ranks of the Democratic Senators who favor the president's plan.

Distinctly, this issue is not one which divides men—Senators, Congressmen, lawyers, or voters—on the line of youth or age.

The president blundered when he overemphasized, in his message to Congress, the need of new blood, YOUNG blood on the Supreme Court. His reasoning does not hold water.

It is understandable that the president could not afford to state openly that he wanted the authorization of Congress to appoint six new Supreme Court justices who would uphold as constitutional any and every type of legislation that the New Dealers might devise, and the New Deal Congress might pass.

To ask for such an unprecedented power, frankly in that manner, would set against the president every man and woman who believes that our republican form of government is still by a vast margin better than any other government on earth.

President Roosevelt and his advisers KNOW that there are MORE THAN 27-MILLION Americans of that type in the country.

So an expedient was used to hide from the unanalytical mind that the president did and does want a "yes-man" Supreme Court.

Nobody knows accurately what a Liberal is or what a

(Continued on Page 7)

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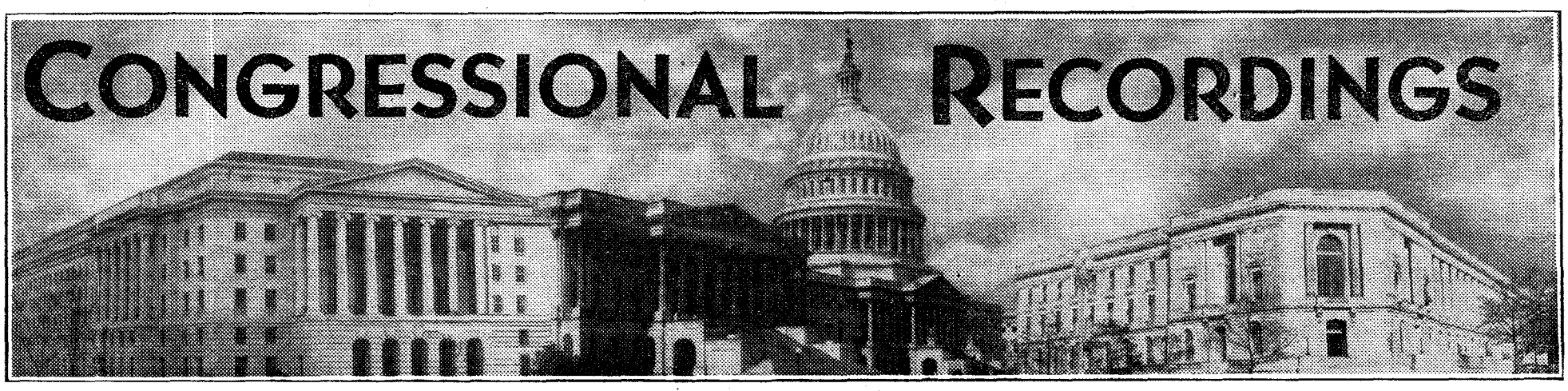

U.S. in 'Red' Millions Daily

"In 1932 the government spent $5,153,000,000. Then on June 30, 1934, the first full year of Pesident Roosevelt's administation, we increased the expenditures over 1932 by 38 per cent, or $7,105,000,000. By the end of 1936 this administration had increased its expenditures over 1932 over 72 per cent. That is over 1932, the very year in which the president was condemning his predecessor in office for not balancing the budget, or $8,879,000,000.

"I call your attention to the Federal Treasury statement of February 1, when the federal government was $4.851,000 in the red. That is our receipts were less than our expenditures by this amount. The treasury statement for February 2, shows that the federal government was $8,735,000 in the red for that day. Each day we spend more than we receive. How can we keep it up?

"At no time in February do you find a day when the Federal Treasury was collecting more money than it spent. On February 15, for example, they were in the red $17-million. This may be uninteresting, but where are you going to get the money?

"I felt that around the middle of March when the income tax collections came in that surely we would find days where the income exceeded the outgo, when we were collecting more money than we were spending; but when I looked at the statement of March 16 and found that we were in the red $52,768,000 for that day I almost fell through the floor of my office!"

—Representative Robert F. Rich of Pennsylvania.

Nation Cannot March Forward With a 'Sit-Down' Wage Dollar

"The unsettlement and the trouble we are now having throughout the United States, and largely throughout the world, are due either directly or indirectly to the value of the monetary unit in this country, and likewise the value of the monetary units in the other nations of the world. Take, for example, the sit-down strikes occurring throughout the country. What is the reason for those strikes?

"A few years ago millions of the wage earners of this country were out of employment. Now many millions of those formerly unemployed have secured work. Formerly prices were low and living was cheap. Because the dollar has become cheaper, prices have risen.

Senator Thomas

"When prices rise, the cost of living goes up, and while many of the men who formerly were unemployed now have jobs, they find that their living costs are going up but wages are still 'sitting down,' and these 'sit-down' wages refuse to rise. The explanation is simple. The wage earners are sitting down with the wages, and they are refusing to rise until wages are willing to rise with them.

"It is now generally admitted that the dollar value controls prices and that prices control income and prosperity; hence at all times the price of any given item or commodity embraced within the 784 items making up such index is controlled by the value of the dollar.

"It cannot be doubted that the high-valued dollar in 1932 (it being then 167 cents) was responsible for the defeat of President Hoover and the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"The dollar has lost value from 167 cents in 1933 until today its value is 114 cents. Now after four years of effort, it is still higher than it was in 1929, and much higher than it was in 1926.

"Under the Constitution the coinage of money and the regulation of the value thereof was intended to be a complete government monopoly.

"In practice at times, this monopoly has been farmed out to private interests.

"The dollar is constantly losing its value. It is going down day by day; and as the dollar goes down in value —as it is doing today, as it did yesterday, as it will do tomorrow— prices are constantly rising.

"Not long ago strikes broke out in one of the states of the Union. For the time being those strikes were temporarily settled; but shortly, with a mounting price level, unless wages are increased accordingly, **the wage earners who went on strike only a few weeks ago will be forced to face a higher price level, so they will perhaps go on a second strike.** If that is settled, shortly afterward there will come a third strike.

"There is no chance to avert strikes, there is no chance to balance the budget, until the dollar shall be stabilized. With the stable valued dollar we shall have stable valued commodities. Rents will become stabilized. All the things the wage earners and all our people have to buy will become more or less stabilized."

—Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma.

Cost Cut Only Budget Hope

"When it is stated that we are going to balance the budget very soon by taxation how does that statement bear with the official report that every day we are spending $7,935,006 more than our income. **It is going to be a very difficult problem to balance the budget when you are daily spending nearly $8-million more than you receive.** That is just a juggling of arithmetic that I did not learn in my early elementary education, and I do not think any official learned it either.

"Why bluff the people with what you are going to do and cannot do? There is only one way of eventually balancing the budget and that is to reduce its items of expenditure. That can be done and that should be done, but for one I do not see any indication of the administration endeavoring to do it. If they can fool the people that they are going to balance the budget now, even in view of the facts that are actually before the people, they have my best wishes in that effort.

"The worst taxes that we have today are the hidden ones. Let any man on a salary, a clerk in a store, on an ordinary weekly pay tell you what part is left at the end of the week from his household budget now, in comparison with what it was two years or five years ago, so far as the prices of staples and necessities are concerned. There is the taxation.

"And the moment you try to raise your taxes today it is the average man and the woman who will pay the bill, whether or not their name is on the income tax roll. They not only pay taxes directly but also on the increased cost of what they buy.

"Let us put the blame where it belongs. Unless more economy is shown in the next three years than has been shown in the past what do we face at the end of this administration? There has been absolutely no economy so far."

—Representative Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts.

Order Bows to Lawlessness

Law and Order Essential to Liberty

"If the captains of industry seized labor halls, locked the doors, and denied to the members the right to meet and to use their own premises the outcry from all of us would reverberate from coast to coast. But such conduct would be no more reprehensible than the action of certain labor organizations in seizing a plant and refusing to leave it or to permit the owners of the plant to enter.

"The man who with impunity may enter my plant or industry, if I had one, and hold it against my will, may do the same with my home or my farm. The principle is identical.

"Certainly they who have participated in this lawlessness should know that **the dictatorships of Mussolini and Hitler were preceded by a series of just such sit-down strikes. The history of the world has proven that man will choose dictatorship in preference to lawlessness.**

"If he cannot secure the enjoyment of his property rights or the fruits of his labor and earnings under a democracy, he will attempt to do so under dictatorship.

"Those who are perpetrating this outrage in the name of labor **are lending aid and comfort to the enemies of democracy,** though they may not realize the consequences of their folly.

"The laboring man who once participated in sit-down strikes in Italy and Germany **cannot even so much as whisper a protest today without endangering his life.**

"It was under the auspicious union of liberty and order that we grew to be a great republic. The two go hand in hand—they are like Siamese twins who have a common vertebra. **To sever order from liberty is to produce the instant death of both."**

—Representative Martin Dies of Texas.

Executive Fails To Enforce Law

"The so-called settlement of the sit-down strike at Flint, a truce at Detroit, may bring temporary relief to the people of the state and aid in bringing about a Democratic victory at the election in April, but it will not settle the issue which is: Shall Lewis, Martin, Mortimer and Frankensteen be permitted to rule Detroit—to supersede, you might say, the law?

"This epidemic of lawlessness has spread for four months from state to state, always with the obvious moral support of the president and his public advisers and official administrators.

"This support often has been by way of failure to act; sometimes by instructions to subordinate officials, as exemplified by the long-distance telephone communications between Governor Murphy and Washington, which resulted in the governor withholding the aid of the troops when it was sought to remove the strikers from the Flint plants.

"At other times the administration's support has been open and direct, as in the two recent statements of Miss Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor, **that "the sit-down strike is exactly like any other cessation of work."**

"The president and his advisers have lighted these fires of disorder. Upon the president and his advisers now rests the full responsibility for restoring the supremacy and upholding the integrity of the law.

"Martin and others of Lewis' henchmen have presumed to suspend the operation of the law in Michigan and to substitute in lieu thereof, their own edicts.

"When the officials of a city and a state take orders from a man who is without lawful authority, they acknowledge a temporary breakdown of law and order.

"From the day this lawlessness started, the President of the United States whose duty it is to enforce law, and protect all citizens equally, has remained silent. By his silence he has given encouragement and moral support to all who would destroy the law.

"The president has had much to say about the failure of the Supreme Court to meet the needs of the hour. Well might the court ask, 'Has the executive department functioned since January 1? Why has the president neglected to **enforce law, as it is his duty to do?"**

—Representative Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan.

Hours and Pay Should Be Fixed by National Law

"Some law, national in its scope, regulating the hours and conditions of labor is a positive necessity. Congress representing the nation, is the only power that can deal effectively with this question. Under the decisions of our Supreme Court, it is very doubtful whether Congress has the constitutional authority to pass a law on this subject which would be effective in bringing about a remedy for the present intolerable situation.

"An amendment to the Constitution giving this power to Congress is a practical necessity.

"We have been trying to deal with the unemployment situation from the very beginning of the depression. We have not yet provided a permanent remedy, and in my humble judgment, we never shall settle this question permanently until we have a national law which will limit the hours as well as the conditions of human labor."

—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska.

Court Pack Points to Dictatorship

"If, as has been suspected, every conceivable device, including that of withholding or granting of patronage to members of Congress, will be utilized in an effort to make possible the proposal to reform the Supreme Court, and if the efforts of the administration meet with success, then **we will have advanced materially along the road to dictatorship.**

"And a future generation will survey the ruins of a once proud democracy."

—Representative Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio.

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Swedish Co-ops Displace Monopolies

Rubber Industry, Flour Mills Now Owned by Consumers

ONCE upon a time, galoshes in Sweden cost 8.50 kroner a pair. That was when the private manufacturers of rubber overshoes—an important article in snowy Scandinavia—joined in a "cartel" (trust). The trust, agreeing upon a minimum wholesale price, attempted to dictate to the retailers including the co-operative societies, the retail prices at which they should sell. The co-ops refused to submit to that dictation.

In June, 1926, they called upon the public to subscribe capital which would help them to buy a galosh factory. The response was immediate. Before two months had passed, the galosh cartel decided to reduce its prices 25 per cent.

But the co-ops held to their plan. By the end of 1926 they were the owners of the Gislaved rubber factory. When the overshoe war ended, the co-operatives were in charge of the field. Overshoe prices had come down to 3.50 kroner a pair.

The cartel no longer exists. The production of rubber articles is now virtually a co-operative monopoly in Sweden. They had a competitor, but bought his factory at Viskafors three years ago. Now the co-operative society is practically the owner of the industry.

Auto Tires Co-op Monopoly

From galoshes it was but a logical step to tires. In 1932 the co-ops produced 53,456 automobile tires at their Gislaved factory. Now all Swedish tire business is co-operative. There is but one kind of automobile made in Sweden by a Swedish company. Every one of these autos leaves the factory with a set of co-op tires and with co-op rubber insulation. They also make bicycle tires—about 200,000 of them yearly.

In Stockholm is the Ko-operativa Forbundet, or K.F., which is the Consumers' Wholesale Society of Sweden. Most of its buildings are on Koarnholm, or Mill island, just off the mainland in the bay of Stockholm. It is about 100 acres in area and is owned completely by the K.F. On this island is the massive 12-story Tre Kroner (Three Crowns) flour mill. This mill was the first to be bought by the K.F. about a dozen years ago. With it the organized consumers broke the Swedish flour trust.

Grain ships wait at the dock while wheat, perhaps grown in the American middle-west, is elevated by a vacuum pipe into the storage elevators. There is no flour dust on the floor or on the machinery. The workmen's clothing, which one expects to see laden with dust, is spotlessly clean.

In addition to bread flour, products such as breakfastfood, barley flour, cattle feeds and macaroni flour are made. On the hill above is the macaroni factory, a new and modern building. Here the macaroni flour direct from the mill is mixed, pressed, baked and packed in boxes for shipments to the consumers' co-operative retail stores throughout Sweden.

The bakery too is supplied with flour by conveyors direct from the mill. The bread moves through the great ovens on a belt, timed so that when it emerges it is baked to the proper brown. Then it is wrapped and packed by machinery.

KF Homes at Half the Cost

Near these mills is a small community of homes for workers, built by K.F. and rented for about half of what the usual home in Stockholm costs. Some are individual homes, some are apartment houses, and all are surrounded by flower gardens.

The "Konsum," the Stockholm consumers' co-operative society, has scores of shops located in all parts of the city. Some sell groceries, others meats, others milk, and still others shoes, clothing and general merchandise.

Konsum House, the new headquarters of the society, is a six-story building of modernistic architecture, symbolic of the industrial age. In the rear of the building is a packing house where the society cures and packs its own meats.

More than a half million Swedes (in most cases) representing a family, belong to the co-operative societies. About 30 per cent of the total population is served by the societies, of which there are some 800, operating more than 3,500 stores. Every hamlet and city has its co-op, or Konsum. The farmers, who compose almost half of the population, as well as the townspeople, belong and secure their needs through the konsums.

Co-ops Provide Sure Farm Market

The farmers have marketing co-operatives with which the K.F. works in harmony. For example, when the private livestock dealers organized to fight the farmers' livestock co-op, K.F. stepped in, helped finance the farmers, and agreed to buy all the meats required by its member societies from their co-operatives. This provided a sure market for the farmers' co-op and made a large section of the meat trade co-operative all the way from farmer to consumer.

In flour, margarine and fertilizers, the co-ops of Sweden have already broken cartels, just as in rubber products, by acquiring their own factories. They have two flour mills, the Tre Kronor on Mill island, and the Tre Lejon, on Three Lions, at Gothenburg. These mills have doubled their production in the last eight years.

In 1928 the co-ops bought a fertilizer factory with a capacity of half a million bags yearly. This is now rented to the central farmers' co-operative. It broke the power of the fertilizer cartel!

"One of the most interesting," according to Mr. Albin Johansson, general manager of the Swedish K.F., "is the story of Luma. Luma is the electric bulb factory near Stockholm. With the wide use of cheap electricity in Scandinavia, the great demand for bulbs arose. The electric cartel (in which the American General Electric Company is the leading factor) held prices at a profiteering level. Consequently K.F. and the wholesale co-operatives of our neighboring countries, Finland, Norway and Denmark, which work together on many things, planned to build a bulb factory.

Cartel Attempts To Undersell Luma

"Almost immediately the prices of bulbs started to fall. But we were not to be deterred by any such ruse. In 1931, we started production in our own factory. In two years the price of cartel bulbs dropped 37 per cent, and Luma bulbs are sold under the cartel price. We produced 5-million bulbs the first year."

"How," he is asked, "did you find skilled technicians?"

"The cartel played into our hands. A Stockholm electric company had just been swallowed up by the cartel, and the technical manager found himself unemployed. Here was our chance. We lost no time but immediately hired this expert and put him in charge of the Luma plant."

The Luma project has saved the Swedish users of electric bulbs about $1,340,000 a year.

In Sweden it has been found that co-operative production of these various products from galoshes to light bulbs, saves money not only for the co-operators but for the entire body of consumers, inasmuch as it brings about a general lowering of prices throughout the industry concerned.

Swedish Credit Prosperity to Co-ops

The story of the co-operatives in Sweden is a story of the consumer versus the monopolies and trusts. In Sweden the consumer emerged victorious.

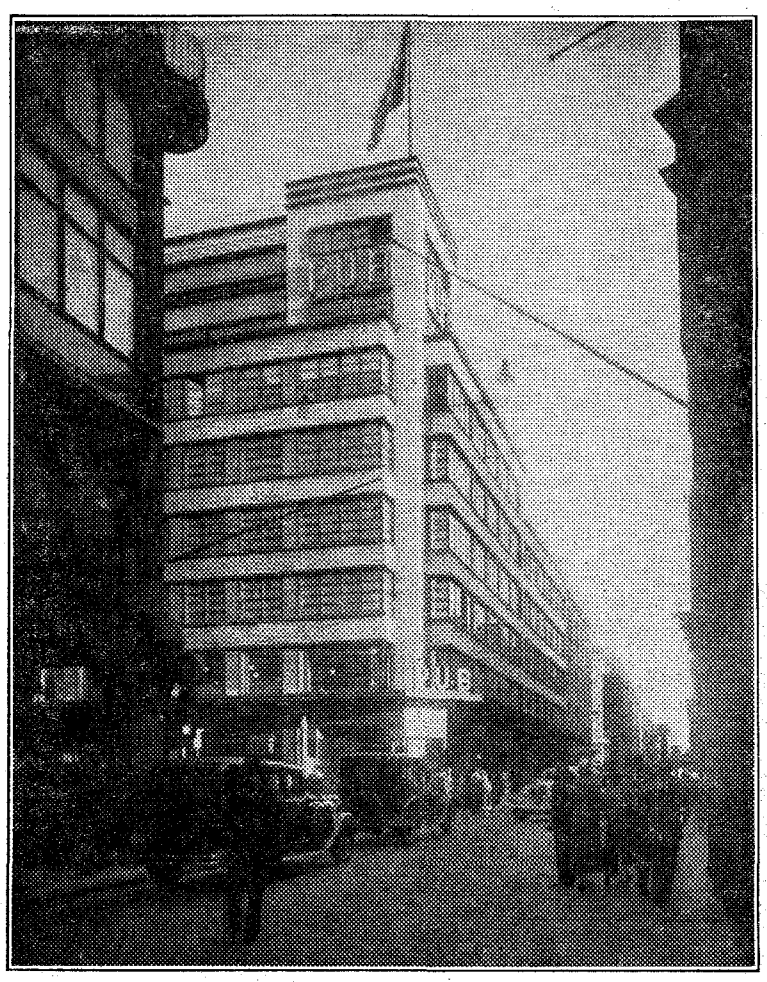
The Swedish countryside reflects prosperity. The fields are clean of weeds and show careful tillage. The barns are big and have red tile roofs. Invariably the farm houses and barns, even down to the chicken and hog houses, are well painted and in good repair.

Almost every one has electric wires, and we are told that two-thirds of all Swedish farm homes have electricity for cooking. This is made possible by the cheapness of electric current, much of which is generated by state power stations and distributed co-operatively.

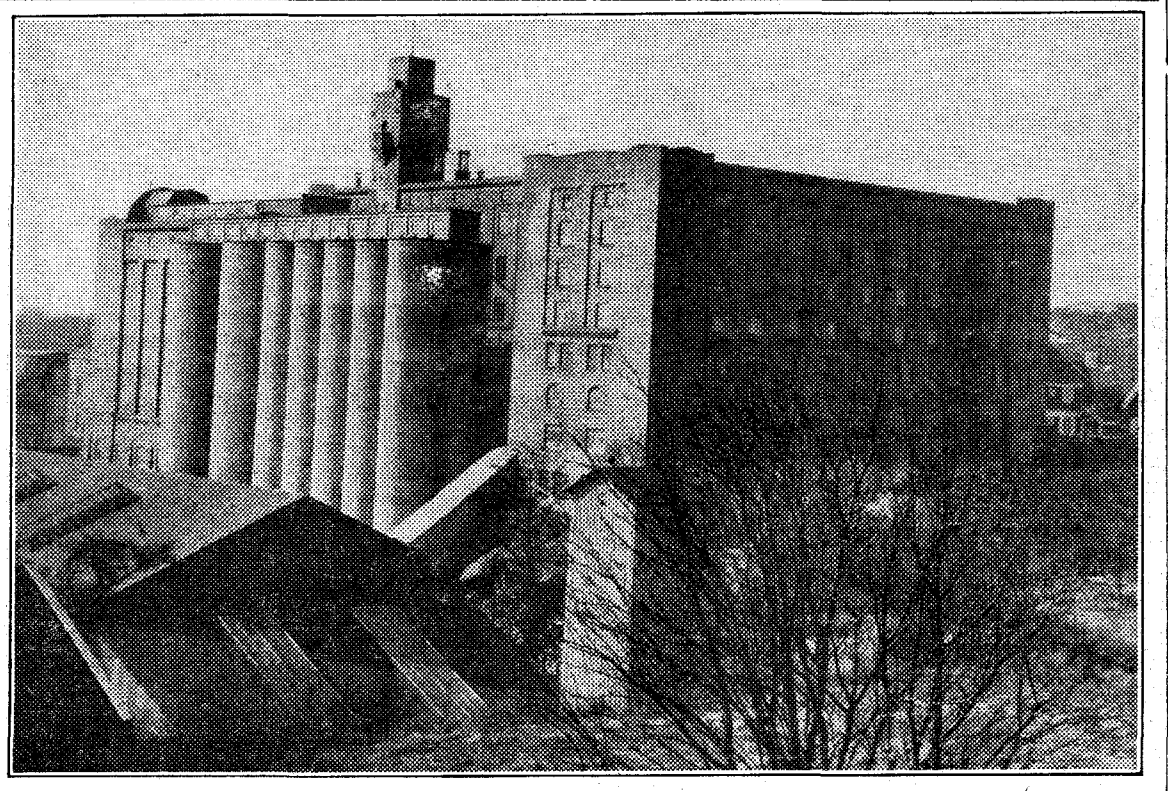
Sweden in 1934 had no such unemployment as we have in the United States; employment there is considered normal. Industrial activity is somewhat ahead of what it was in 1929, and the people attribute this fact to the extent of co-operative development in Sweden.

In Sweden, the co-operatives last year did only an estimated 10 per cent of the total retail trade, but the co-operatives have succeeded in breaking cartel monopoly prices in margarine, flour, galoshes, electric bulbs, etc., by going into the manufacturing business for themselves. It is this fact which has made the Swedish co-op movement more spectacular, and is responsible for its widespread publicity in the United States. This is the third in a series of articles on the co-operative movement. SOCIAL JUSTICE in an early edition will tell the story of co-operatives in the United States.

People Own This Store



A recent enterprise of the Ko-operativa Forbundet has been the purchase and management of this big $100,000 department store in Stockholm. Although it still bears the initials of the former owner, PUB'S has become a people's store.



The Tre Lejon, or Three Lions, mill at Gothenburg—like the big Three Crowns mill on the Koarnholm island in Stockholm—is owned by the Swedish co-operative. All pictures on this page are by courtesy of the Co-operative League.

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Contempt for All Authority Handicap to New Regimes

Rebels Reap Fruit of Own Revolutions

By Justin Soval

There has been no peace in the world since the fateful year of 1914. What has seemed to be peace, following the armistice which ended the military conflict, was a period of unbloody assaults on the spirit of peace.

Coincident with the ending of the war was the founding of a greater menace to world peace than the imperialism of the Kaiser, the autocracy of the Romanoffs or the drive of empire that has studded the history of Britain with a routine succession of major and minor wars.

That is the philosophic and political doctrine of Communism. Founded by the international-minded Karl Marx and perfected by the internationalist Lenin, Communism was predicated upon world revolution.

Seeks Overthrow Of All Government

Its high priests have consistently preached and practiced the policy of peaceful penetration into other sovereignties with the ultimate purpose of fomenting and consummating the violent overthrow of capitalistic governments.

With the injustices and demoralization which followed the World war, as they follow all wars, and with the "sanctified" oppression of great masses of people by the peace treaty formula, Communism was given a fertile soil in which to germinate.

As history shows to be inevitable, injustice breeds suffering, suffering breeds discontent, and discontent breeds disrespect for law and disregard for peaceful order. The world is again learning that lesson.

The rumored revolt within the ranks of the Spanish revolutionary army is the latest phase of the trend against all authority—which many thoughtful men disparingly call the prelude to world chaos.

Spain's Revolt Sad Example

There is violent difference of opinion, even in the "neutral" United States, concerning the guilt of Communism for the travails of sorrowful Spain.

Those most alert to the underlying causes of world developments, however, are virtually unanimous in the conviction that the rise of the masses in Spain is a cleancut example of the flowering of Lenin's ideal, the "rule" of the proletariat.

All dissenters to the contrary, there is plenty of sound and solid evidence that the Spanish masses have been agitated, inspired and directed by emissaries operating under the orders of the Comintern.

Regardless of one's views of the means by which the contagion of anarchy infected Spain, a significant and terror-inspiring development of the trend away from peace and order can be discerned in the reported latest revolt within the ranks of the Fascists.

Since the abdication and flight of King Alfonso, Spain has seen rapid modification of its government by revolutionary processes, sometimes marked by violence, always by the force of popular pressure.

Can't Enforce Own Regime

Inevitably, victories in the field of politics or government set up precedents. Spain set the precedent of contempt for constituted authority. And the sad attendant circumstance has been that no new government has been successful in enforcing respect for a new regime.

Whatever may be charged to the old hereditary monarchy, it must be conceded to have possessed inherently and for a long period that almost indefinable balance which maintains order and respect for authority — the prerequisite for man's cultural, social and economic progress.

Perhaps it is because the monarchy relinquished that nice balance of the exercise of authority without an understanding of the needs and capabilities of the masses of the people, that the kings' government failed.

More probable is the consideration that the flair for violence, the increased burden of galling taxation and the Communist world-propaganda of revolution, which were the fruits of the war, undermined respect for established authority (in spite of the fact that Spain did not engage as a combatant in the World war).

Thus we conclude that Spain is the victim of the ascendancy of a system founded on the merging of the unwisdom of the old order with the unwisdom of the new.

Democracy Dies When Law Fails

The World war was the direct result of the abuse of authority—which is always unwise. The revolutionary governments of Europe which have arisen as a direct consequence of the war are born in a disrespect for constituted authority—which is always unwise.

Just as children who are reared in a house where intelligent discipline is lacking, become "spoiled children" and too frequently menaces to society, so the peoples of nations where constituted authority does not maintain law and order, become "spoiled peoples" and menaces to the peace of the world.

Spain has joined the unwisdom of the Bourbons—abuse of authority—with the unwisdom of the Communists—disrespect for authority—and as a result she is caught in the talons of revolution, terrorism, bloodshed, disorganization, destruction of wealth and growing disrespect for all authority.

The so-called loyalist government rose by thwarting the authority of the monarchy—General Franco and his fellow rebels sought to thwart the authority of the Spanish radical government—now the rebels meet the challenge to their own authority.

No one knows where the vicious cycle will end. Certain it is that any regime that rises from the wreckage of this civil war will be forced to surround its authority with the fortress of military power—simply because the **love of liberty** which identifies all men, however primitive, has degenerated to the **lust for license** of which all men are capable, particularly the more primitive.

What has happened in Spain is the harvest of the seed of revolution. Communism, the "rule" of the proletariat based on the **revolt** of the proletariat, is the destiny of democracy when respect for authority is destroyed. Democracy carried to the extreme of Communism is self-liquidating— as is being **demonstrated** in Spain.

Democracy must maintain respect for authority or it dies.

Quell Riot in Puerto Rico

Twelve persons were killed and hundreds injured when police broke up a demonstration by Nationalists agitating for an independent Puerto Rico, in Ponce on March 21. The clash grew out of conflicting authorities—the mayor of Ponce having given permission for the demonstration and Col. Enrique de Orbeta, insular police chief, forbade it. A policemen is here shown firing across the body of a fallen guard. *—Acme newsphoto.*

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

German Decree Tightens Belt

BERLIN, GERMANY.—Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, commander-in-chief of the four-year plan, has decreed that Nazi authorities assume full control over the country's farm life in order to be self-sufficient. In six terse paragraphs, it minutely describes how land and farms must be managed to assure maximum production of food supplies to make Germany independent.

The decree makes known a vast agricultural program to rejuvenate unprofitable farm lands, extend credit to farmers, record farm production and provide a higher standard of living for agricultural workers. A 30 per cent increase in farm production is the present goal.

The decree compels owners of idle agricultural land to choose between utilizing it to the fullest extent or leasing it to someone who will.

Italians Woo Jugo Slavia

BELGRADE, JUGOSLAVIA.—The official arrival of Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano of Italy at Belgrade has again focused attention on the tangled situation of the Little Entente and the part these nations are destined to play in the next European conflagration. There is no doubt, but that Ciano, Il Duce's protege, will use all the wiles of diplomacy to foster Italo-Jugo Slav relations, A trade agreement is in the offing whereby Italy will concede advantages in timber and livestock, similar to her deal with Austria sometime ago, in exchange for political favors. At the same time a non-aggression pact and guarantee of the status-quo between the two countries in the Balkans and on the Adriatic will probably be sought.

Stalin Calls For Foes' Liquidation

MOSCOW, RUSSIA. — The iron-clad censorship that exists in Russia today was strikingly illustrated in a speech recently made by Josef Stalin. The address, a stirring warning to the people of Russia, was delivered on March 3rd. Only on March 28th did the story trickle out to the outer world.

Stalin charged that the three great enemies seeking to overthrow Russia are capitalism, Trotzkyism and conceit. His speech brought forth a new phrase to be popularized: "Bolshevists must master Bolshevism," in the sense that the Communists must be careful against self-praise and over-confidence on account of their unexpected success.

Observers believe that Stalin is about fed up on flattery and desires more concrete co-operation. Another high-light of his warning was a 12-point program for the liquidation of all enemies. This liquidation is become a science calling for a cold-blooded program. The success Stalin prates of most certainly must be remarkable when a liquidation course is designed for those who do not agree with Russian methods or objectives.

Japan Tired Of Conferences

TOKIO, JAPAN.—The British proposal to limit battleship guns to 14 inches was rejected by the Japanese cabinet. Premier Hayashi told parliament that Japan was willing to co-operate, but that disarmament must be predicated on equitable principles. The premier also told parliament he saw little concrete benefit to be derived by holding another conference.

Suspend Riots During Fair

PARIS, FRANCE.—After an all-night stormy session, punctuated by shouts of "assassin," and "treason," Premier Leon Blum won a 362-215 vote of confidence in the uproarious Chamber of Deputies. The action represents an "exposition truce." The proposed World's Fair is to open on May 1st, and the recent Clichy riots in which fatalities occurred has not been the best type of advertising for visitors. By the truce arrangements now in effect, no rioting is to occur during the fair, but pent-up emotions may be expected to flair again when the fair is over in the fall.

Jinx Bones Back to Tomb

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.—The much-heralded curse of the Pharaohs of Egypt against those who pillage their tombs again seems to be active. Sir Alexander Seton, retired British soldier and diplomat, and hereditary armor bearer to the king, had in his household a bone from a mummy reputed to be 3,000 years old. Ever since Lady Seton brought the "souvenir" to Scotland, the family has been upset with strange happenings. Twice the bone was given away and hastily returned accompanied by horror-inspiring stories of "ghosts," glassware crashing in the middle of the night, mysterious fires, sudden illness, accidents. As a result, Lady Seton is en route returning the trinket to its original resting place. She has had enough.

EYES & EARS

(Continued from Page 4)

Conservative is. There is no sharp line of demarcation between the two groups.

But, subtly, clever stumpsters and adroit propagandists have stamped on the mass mind the conviction that all those who favor the New Deal are liberals—all those who disagree with the New Deal, even in part, are conservatives, reactionaries, defeatist lawyers, economic royalists (or whatever new flippant brand-name the demagogic mind thinks appealing to the populace).

On the other hand, loose habits of thinking have long established the false conviction that youth is liberal, progressive—old age conservative, static.

The youth-age smoke screen is simple and plausible; we pay tribute to the finest talent of the ages for courageously dodging issues.

The split which the president's court message has caused within the ranks of his own party is the strongest conceivable proof that true progressiveness and true conservatism do not follow the dividing line between youth and age.

As a matter of fact, the overshadowing issue of the day is not dividing men as young against old, as "haves" against "have nots," as "economic royalists" against "forgotten men"—the issue which has been raised by the president of all the people has divided the Senate, the House and the nation as those who want to preserve our republican, constitutional government against those who want to experiment with autocracy, one-man government—which is always potential tyranny.

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How Bankers' Flood of Paper Mor

Once Happy Empire Now Is Starving

Crop failures, and general devastation resulting from exploitation, with almost complete absence of relief due to grafti inefficient governments, take toll of millions of lives in China from recurring famine. Conditions this year are worse a wider spread than on previous emergencies. —Acme newsphoto of victims in Shensi provin

IN VIEW of the fact that the United States is following the example of Great Britain and the Bank of England, in imitating the paper money system of ancient China, the experience of that Oriental empire acquires keen interest.

Legend has it that paper money circulated in China before the Christian era, but we have historical data which records the fact that it was in use at the beginning of the ninth century.

The outstanding objection to paper money is that its value can be manipulated by the few persons who can acquire control of the amount issued. Dishonest Chinese officials must have been responsible originally for the "flood of paper money" reported to have accumulated by the year 1160, because the amount recorded equalled only 43-million ounces of silver in six years, or less than 7½-million ounces per year, equivalent to $9,374,000 in United States silver coins. This insignificant amount would have been lost in the teeming population of China. It would not have replaced the worn-out media; therefore, dishonest and unrecorded inflation is the only explanation.

Invaders Found Paper Money System

According to G. H. Hayward, in a treatise on fiat money in the Orient issued in the Philippines a year ago, the northern invaders into China who started the Kin, or Golden Dynasty, simply adopted the paper money system they found already there, but they controlled the issues. Each issue of notes circulated seven years and then was replaced with a new issue. Money holders received 85 units in new money for every 100 of old that was turned in for exchange. In western parlance, this would mean an assessment of slightly more than 2 per cent on national bonds of small denomination circulating as money and refunded every seven years.

When the Mongols under Ghengis Khan established their rule over China, they continued issuing paper money, beginning in 1236. Kublai Khan completed the Mongol conquest and began his reign in 1260 with his first issue of paper money. In 1287, 27 years later, he turned out a completely new issue, but the people had to turn in five units of the old for every one of new currency. This is one way to discourage the hoarding of money intended to circulate. The less one held, the less he lost in exchange.

A charge of 15 per cent a year seems exhorbitant for the Chinese to have paid for the use of their money, but that is just about what the banks collect today from industry in the United States on its circulating media by means of what they call their "credit system" of doing business. And in addition, the American governments, national and local, collect another 15 per cent or more on the entire property valuation. In China taxes were collected for local expenses only, public improvements were a function of the central or national government, which issued fiat notes for the construction of public buildings, roads, bridges, and the public works in general, and the Chinese 15 per cent was on the circulating media only.

Flood, Famine Exploiters' Work

In ancient China or modern Europe or America, it is the same basis, only we call it rent, interest, and profit. But in China the leaves are gone. There is nothing but the stalks to scrape for the people. Floods alternate with famine and a once prosperous people die of starvation, or subsist in privation.

Kublai's notes were for various amounts of "Tsien," or what English speaking people call "cash," issued in the following denominations, based upon silver:

5 Tsien, or cash
10 Tsien
20 Tsien
30 Tsien
50 Tsien
100 Tsien
200 Tsien
500 Tsien
1,000 Tsien, called 1 Liang, equal to 1 ounce of silver.
10,000 Tsien, called 1 Ting, equal to 1 ounce of gold.

At that time the ratio of silver to gold in China was 10 to 1. So our present method of inflation metal basis to a ratio 10 times as much for expanding credit is not particularly new.

There were notes for 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 ounces of silver printed on silk, but they did not circulate to great extent. Payments in China were for smaller amounts and the harsh debtor laws constrained the people to pay cash. In the first issue, the quantity of small denominations notes did not meet the demand, and in 1275, there was a supplementary issue of notes for 2, 3, and 5 Tsien.

Private Profiteers Wrecked China

During Kublai's reign of 34 years, he issued notes for almost 250-million ounces of silver, which at the United States coinage value would be $322,500,000, or less than $9,500,000 per year. (The population of China is estimated to be around 400-million.) The circulating notes were increased less than one dollar per capita during the 34 years. And yet our "financial experts" and "newspaper economists" dilate on the "flood of money" that Kublai issued and ruined China! It was not Kublai, but the unscrupulous profiteering private bankers, who existed then as now, that really did the flooding later.

Kublai died in 1298, but his system continued, and in 1309 a new issue replaced the old at the same ratio of 5 to 1. During Kublai's reign and for 40 years after, there was such peace and order that many travelers from Europe wrote much about China, and until 1348, the last recorded mention, they **all verify the statement that Chinese paper was as good as gold.**

Pegolotti went there on a special investigation on behalf of European traders, and he explicitly stated that there was no depreciation in the value of paper. Judging by the writings of the last generation or two, this cannot be understood by the worshippers of the "golden calf."

The Ming dynasty tried to continue the paper system of the Mongols, but exercised no control over the amount issued, and furthermore reduced its value by limiting its negotiability, as did the United States with its national notes in 1861.

The paper of the Mings was receivable for debts, but, whereas the government could make all payments with paper, the Mings would accept only metal for taxes. In this way **all the silver and gold was** **fiscated gradually with the** **final result as in the United St** **in 1934** when the government ro its citizens of everything they sessed in the form of gold mone

Silver and Gold Possession of Few

The uncontrolled issue of p by the Mings continued, and 1448 a note for 1,000 Tsien was w only 3 in metal! The result the same as in Sparta a thou years before and in Germany

A nation of well- been reduced to a rac Shensi farmer, his est means of support, was tal to sell his children desperation. Private ba in perpetuity.

Hunger-Crazed Rioters Shot Down by Soldiers

Associated Press dispatch to American newspapers from Hankow, China, March 24th:

The story of soldiers firing upon 800 hunger crazed farmers attacking rice junks at Yungchwan, southwest of Chungking in Szechwan province, reached here tonight **from agents of the Bank of China.** Many of the farmers were killed.

In nearly every section of the province there have been riots, the agents reported. Starving men and women, their farmlands burned up by seven months of drouth, have raided rice shops, kidnaped children to sell them for food and eaten the leaves of trees.

Mobs Shout Demand For Rice

The Yunchwan mob, after being turned back by the deadly fire of the soldiers, later attacked and demolished a magistrate's office. Another multitude surrounded the magistrate's office at Paisha, also southwest of Chungking, and shouted demands for rice. Officials led the mob outside the city walls with promises of relief and then barred the gates.

The bank's agents said an army of peasant women invaded Suining, northwest of Chungking, carrying incense, presumably to worship the god of rain. Instead, they chopped down the provincial flag of the magistrate, declaring the banner was arousing the wrath of the gods because the Chinese word meaning flag (Chikan) also means drouth.

Elsewhere in the drouth area, hungry throngs looted rice shops, driving police from one town when they attempted to make arrests. In another town, peasants invaded the place and chopped down all the trees, ate the leaves and sold the firewood.

30,000 Refugees Enter City

The bank's agents estimated refugees reaching Chungking numbered 30,000, with foodstuffs woefully inadequate.

Low water in the Yangtze river continued to block ship traffic through gorges, holding back considerable rice from Wanhsien.

Foreign missionaries and native relief agencies in eastern Honan province—a once rich wheatland—sent calls to Shanghai for money and rice, reporting 2,000 farmers already dead of hunger and exposure.

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y Took Gold From Chinese People

Bank Leases Holding Land in Perpetuity

More fateful for the Chinese than recurring river floods which inundate crop and drouth lands with equal devastation, has been the flood of paper currency which through the centuries enabled the exploiters to concentrate gold and silver in the hands of a few. Acme newsphoto shows the flooded Bund at Hankow in the inundation of 1931.

Same Policy of Unrestrained Profit Existing in U.S., Was Ruin of China

CHINA is the one great nation that has never suffered the devastations of religious extremists, but her centralized government with its uncontrolled credit, fiat money systems smothering the teeming population under the same financial incubus that is being forced onto the United States, but with this difference: In China, the government issued the money for its benefit; in the United States, the private bankers issue the money for their own profit. The net result will be the same: RUIN.

Denuded of her forests by these exploiters, floods washed away the soil of China to desert sterility while the ruling class plundered industry with taxes and interest. The population sank so low that disease joined the strife and devised new ills for the slaughter of mankind. The result is that the Chinese are the most diseased and the most poverty-stricken people on the face of the earth.

Human nature being what it is, the fate of China, or some slight variation of it, is a logical end of the United States.

A favorite method of the private bankers to keep the people in absolute control in China was the custom of fraudulent perpetual land leases, which were not even subject to taxation. **This accounts for the fact that agents of the now privately owned "Bank of China"** were dispatched to the stricken areas to bring back eye-witness reports of the famine results. **The Bank of China** owns a great portion of the land in perpetuity. Of course, they have no control over drouth and floods, but their forefathers ruthlessly exploited the land and denuded the forests.

An Associated Press dispatch to American newspapers from Chungking, Szechuan province, on March 22, reports 200 persons dying daily in that city and its suburbs.

The dispatch continues:

"Relations between the Szechuan provincial government and the central government at Nanking are weak and not very friendly. The provincial government, notoriously corrupt and inefficient, has done little to deal with the problem. Some taxes have been postponed, but that does not help the starving. Remnants of the old officialdom, to whom office has meant neither work nor planning, but graft, have been useless and bewildered before the problem of relief."

an 400 years later. National paper ecame so worthless that it was bolished about 1455, or possibly a ttle later as it is not mentioned fter 1455. Commerce in China sank s in the declining Roman Empire, nd its industry resembles that of iedieval Europe. The **silver and old gravitated into the possession the few** who controlled the gov-rnment, and people traded with pper until private bankers took issuing paper again. This is hat the "money experts" refer to the flood of paper money in hina.

During the 600 years that the mmerce of China worked with pper and paper, the production of lver and gold continued and the vious question is, what became of ese valuable metals? Then, as always, there were two uses for them, blic and private.

Of course the private use was for naments as it is now. One of the bbies of the past generation of ropeans and Americans has been e collecting of brass urns, censers, ages, vases and the many other jects that were made in China, d are now prized as Oriental Art. ese articles in brass were the poor ople's imitation of the things that e richer class had made in silver, d that the richest had in gold. r evident reasons, only the brass d copper articles are to be found w.

ass and Copper ft to People

Probably more metal went to pub- than to private use. In the ited States and in Europe, the vernments and the banks build pensive vaults in which to store d in a state of uselessness equal to that when it was ore in the mountains. When in the vaults, it is not money, and it cannot be used even in the arts and trades. It is worthless.

The Chinese did not have a breed of "money experts" that bamboozled the trusting people with such meaningless nonsense as "gold standard," "redemption," or "sound money," by which is meant bank notes, and "credit" on which the banks will draw interest. No, the rulers of China never thought that they could fool all their people with such nonsense all the years that money would be used by them. Such fairy tales are for the modern, educated, progressive Western races of mankind.

Much Gold Put Into Temples

Ever since religion has been practiced, it has been customary for rulers and the wealthy people of communities to build beautiful temples and churches as stepping stones to their heavens with the idea that the victims that they leave behind them will forget their iniquities. In Japan and China are many temples erected by the people with the same feeling of respect and veneration for their gods as obtains among Occidental people for theirs, and the decoration of these temples has been a religious duty of rulers in the East as it has been in the West.

The silver and gold was rolled into slabs and fastened to the walls and ceilings of the oriental temples. Great altars were cast and overlaid with the metals: decorative plants, blossoms, pots and stands were moulded of solid silver and gold. Some of the temples are finished all in silver and others are all in gold. Probably, it would startle the modern worshippers of the "golden calf" to enter an enormous building and see nothing but surfaces of gold—dull and polished. The Orientals had no misconceptions about the value of the usefulness of the metals. They did not worship them as money, and they were placed where all the people could get an equal amount of pleasure from the sight of them.

Privateers Take Over Money Racket

When the Chinese government stopped issuing paper money, private bankers took it up and issued their own promissory notes that passed as currency as did the notes of the jewelers, "strong-box keepers" and pawnbrokers in Europe, who later became bankers.

The only government money in circulation was copper, but anyone of sufficient reputation could establish a bank and issue their own notes, in the same manner as banks in the United States issue credit accounts for 10 times as much as they are able to pay in money. They know that nine-tenths of the payments will be check orders, or money of their own making, that will be exchanged for similar orders on the same or corresponding bankers, and no actual money will be used except what the bank takes as interest on the credit account and accumulates in its own vaults.

There was no control of the quantity of notes that the private Chinese bankers might issue, and of course, the increasing quantity caused a decreasing value, and the paper notes could be used only in China or in the vicinity of the bank. When China traded with other nations, she had to work with the silver dollars of other nations. For example, in 1861, the value of a silver dollar ranged from 15,000 to 25,000 paper cash, or over 30 times the original nominal value!

The bankers did not always escape as easily as they do in the western countries. In Peking, one Sushun held the office of regent. He was able to issue a vast amount of notes that he failed to redeem. This started "runs" that caused the failure of all the banks in Peking! To control the young emperor, and to prevent others from advising or influencing him, Sushun had kept the ruler in a life of debauchery until he died of paralysis. The empress had Sushun arrested, and he was tried and sentenced to be executed. When he was led to his end on November 8, 1861, his defrauded victims lined the streets and cheered him on his way.

ependent peasants has ving mendicants. This ed and with no visible to the provincial capiry, as a last gesture of hold China's farm land
—Acme newsphoto.

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London Writer Reveals Powerful Foes Behind English King's Ouster

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. It was no accident that the first bishop to denounce Edward is a friend of Captain Anthony Eden. The latter owes his position as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Chamberlains, greatest capitalists in the Midlands and Birmingham.

One of the richest railways in England is the Taff Vale, also the road between Merthyr and Cardiff. The stockholders of that road are mostly members of the Church of England. As coal and iron are the chief products carried on those railways after the ordinary commercial business, these churchmen stockholders naturally did not applaud Edward's comments on their *slum principality — nor* welcome his declaration of intention regarding them.

In a measure it was the same all over England. The "soviet" of industrialists, ecclesiastical magnates and the lords of finance reach their lines everywhere in Britain. Through social ties and long built-up influence that small group is able to run England and its politics. These men and women—lords and ladies, if you will—make and break politicians, down people in their own set who do not live up to the rules and work according to Hoyle. Their latest and most important victim is young King Edward.

Newsmen Forbidden To Quote the King

The truth is that the great magnates of Britain looked upon King Edward as a traitor. In their eyes the young King had no business slumming, visiting industrially sick areas, speaking to unemployed and pulling off other non-royal stunts. No king of England, from the day in 1066, when William the Norman-Frenchman walloped the daylights out of Harold the Saxon, ever did such a thing, they said. Edward's visit to the model tenements of Vienna and his suggestion that they "be duplicated in England" was an electric shock to the real estate men, and a bitter pill for the owners of slum property all over England. The rack-renters of slum house must have wailed a dirge that set the Lords of Special Privilege weeping salty tears into their champagne glasses.

Edward's comment on the christening of the Queen Mary steamship was a challenge to these people who really bossed Britain. If they could build a floating palace of a ship full of ingenious gadgets and clever knick-knacks for regulating and controlling this latest sea queen, why couldn't they solve the slum and unemployment problems? Edward's slum visits and slum talks were sensational. Orders were given to reporters or pressmen **"not to take down the King's remarks in future"**

Indeed the young king had become headache No. 1 to the industrial and social rulers of England long before he ever declared his love for an American divorcee.

Some "Big Shots" Behind the Ouster

Now who were these mysterious "important persons" opposed to King Edward's slumming and welfare work?

The Marquis of Londonderry heads the list as one most hurt. He was also the one man with force and audacity to start a palace revolution. Wasn't it a Londonderry that started the agitation which led to the Curragh mutiny when Generals French, Gough and others went on strike against the Liberal Asquith government? That affair, more than anything else, fooled the Kaiser into the absurd belief that England would not take part in the World war.

Londonderry's name is Charles Vane-Tempest-Stewart, a marquis, an earl, a viscount and a baron, with one or two other smaller titles. He is a "K. G." that is, a Knight of the Garter. There are only about 24 of the Garter knights in the United Kingdom and fewer than half a dozen on the continent. The latter must be kings or princes of reigning families.

Londonderry is allied by marriage and by other relationships with the Sutherlands, the Shrewsburys, and other rich and powerful peers. Also with the Chaplins and the great county families of the North of England. He has a nominal home in County Down, Ireland, a residence with important properties in North Wales, a palace in London where the marchioness entertains in her salon the great and the near great of England and the Continent. Londonderry entertains the Nazi overlords and openly expresses his sympathy with Fascism and autocracy.

He is, too, the real political boss of Ulster, the Six Counties of Northern Ireland. He owns coal mines in North England; was in the cabinet and is a power in English Tory politics. His slum property near his coal mines in Seaham Harbor in the north is the worst looking in all Britain outside of Dowlais in Wales.

"Eddie" Collected Powerful Foes

Another powerful foe of young Edward is the Marquis of Bute. He owns property in all three countries. As the feudal overlord of most of South Wales, he draws millions from the coal mined there. He has a castle in Bute, Scotland, and one in Cardiff, Wales, besides a house in London. He is allied by birth and marriage with the leading Catholic families of Ireland and Britain. The Ogden Milles of New York, through the Irish Earl of Granard, are connected with Bute. The Marquis of Bute became plenty angry when Edward went into South Wales and did some slumming in the sick areas of Glamorganshire.

Lord Wimborne of the immensely rich and powerful steel manufacturing firm of Guest, Keen and Company, with furnaces and steel mills scattered throughout England and whose largest plant is in Wales, protested against Edward's invasion of his domain. King George "used to do things much nicer" when he visited Wales.

Then there is Lord Dunraven and the Wyndham Quinns, an Anglo-Irish family with wonderful connections in industry and politics. Like the Butes, Wimbornes and Londonderrys, he owns the city of Bridgend and other properties in West England and Wales. They are suave but sure in a fight. Edward hurt their feelings. The anthracite miners might stop their tribute.

"THE MORE ABUNDANT LIFE"
SUPREME COURT
F.D.R'S MARIONETTES FEATURING "THE EMERGENCY" OR LIFE ENDS AT 70
PRESIDENT DODDS OF PRINCETON
Elderman

—Elderman in Washington Post.

"It's All Worked With Strings"

We See By The Papers---

Laments Passing Of a Nation

From the Times Record
Troy, N. Y.

"Father Coughlin does not exaggerate in his address yesterday on the Roosevelt court-packing. He says 'we are very near a national crisis' and that the success of the president would mean 'the passing of a nation.'

"Stark, bold realities, these! Yet absolutely accurate. We are, in very truth, close to a crisis. And the success of the president would destroy everything the fathers fought for. The American experiment standing out in the history of civilization as humanity's greatest governmental achievement, would be destroyed to satisfy the ambition of one man—a man intent on having his own way though the heavens fall.

"For there is no basis for the president's arguments. He does not even stick to the facts. His demand for more men to speed justice was worse than silly; for the Supreme Court is absolutely up to its schedule and more men on the bench would slow up its work. His discussion of senility among the justices is, on the face of it, false and insulting. Considering his own resentment at suggestions of his own mental deficiencies, he cannot excuse his own banal position in public speech."

Citizens to Blame For Crooked Politics

From the Progress Bulletin
Pomona, Calif.

"Recently the whole country has been shocked by the discovery of flagrant frauds on the part of election officials in Kansas City. Seven have already been convicted, and 75 more are yet to be tried. Before the thing ends we may know a little more about the mysterious science of civic government than we know now.

"That crooked election booth officials do all kinds of odd tricks to the ballots now and then is not new. Erasing marks, short-penciling ballots, throwing away votes that don't suit the boss, making up the 'total' before the polls are even closed—these bits of trickery have a long lineage in America.

"But we shall miss the point if we simply assume that the trials prove Kansas City to be a desperately boss-ridden city and let it go at that. . . .

"The thing to remember in any case of this kind is that we always get the kind of government we deserve.

"A political boss does not go to the crossroads in the dead of night and recite a mysterious, mumbo-jumbo incantation that puts a spell on the good people of the town. There is no magic about it. He gets control because the people let him get control. He strikes a bargain with the electorate."

Newest Citizens Meet Prejudice at Job Offices

SOCIAL JUSTICE has received protests from individuals contending that employment managers of large industrial plants too often discriminate against naturalized American citizens applying for positions. They object that it is unfair and un-American to be refused the right to work just because one is not born in this country.

While such a policy is not in general practice, nevertheless, we wish to give public voice to any arguments, the settlement of which may possibly lead to a better understanding between the laborer and his employer.

Alfonso Rabrizi, Italian-born, but now an American citizen, writes to SOCIAL JUSTICE that his loyalty and his beliefs are **"the same as those of the first American settlers,"** and adds that he is just as desirious as anyone **"to make this country stronger and better, and to see it united with a great patriotic spirit."** However, despite his voluntary exile in becoming Americanized, and despite his willingness to accept all duties and responsibilities expected of him as a result of his new allegiance, he receives no consideration whatsoever when facing the employment man in a large industrial plant.

Mr. Fabrizi, a registered voter in the city of Detroit, relates in detail his experiences with several of the widely known manufacturing companies located in the great industrial center. On one occasion, when he was successful enough to gain an interview, his card of application was torn to shreds before his very eyes, and the fragments were scornfully showered over the floor. Yet, a few moments later, says Mr. Fabrizi, this same employment man hired several applicants of approximately his own age for the same type of work which he had applied.

Bigelow Confirms His Own Opinion

From the Cincinnati Times-Star

"The pen may be mightier than the sword, but mightier than either, it would seem, is the tongue. When Congressman Herbert S. Bigelow received 1,500 letters opposing Mr. Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal and only 50 letters favoring it, he was not impressed. He preferred, he said, to be guided by the will of an audience that had heard him speak on the subject. He spoke in favor of the proposal in Emery Auditorium Sunday. Afterwards the audience was polled, and the result was 912 to 211 votes in favor of the Roosevelt plan.

"Presumably, Mr. Bigelow will accept this vote as representing the will of his constituents. If arithmetic means anything, he has no right to do so. He received 1,550 letters, showing a majority of 30-to-1 against the Roosevelt proposal; 1,123 votes were cast, in which a majority of 4½-to-1 favored it. Of course, arithmetic has nothing to do with the case. Those who believe Mr. Bigelow did not have his mind made up to vote for the Roosevelt plan when he came to Cincinnati are entitled to their opinion.

"One result of the Sunday meeting is the appearance of a split between Bigelow and local leaders of the National Union for Social Justice which supported him in the last campaign. This is not surprising. Anybody who heard Bigelow and Father Coughlin speak from the same platform at Crosley Field several months ago should have realized that the two were poles apart in their thinking. The difference of opinion between Bigelow and Coughlin on the Supreme Court issue is part of a profound difference in economic and political philosophy. A falling-out was inevitable sooner or later."

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Auto Strikers Give Senate "Blacklist" Evidences Rifled From Chrysler Corp. Files

"Burglary" Is Retort Made by Auto Firm

A charge that the Chrysler motor corporation has been engaged in "blacklisting" laborers affiliated with unions is being investigated by the LaFollette civil liberties committee in Washington.

The committee is basing its inquiry on photostatic copies of employment records which were rifled from the files of the auto concern by sit-down strikers.

The records, according to Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers' union, had been withheld from the committee by Chrysler lawyers "in direct disregard of the mandate of a senatorial subpoena."

A counter-charge of "burglary" was hurled back at union leaders by B. E. Hutchinson, chairman of the Chrysler finance committee, who said that "to the best of my knowledge and belief, the charges are untrue."

Martin and Richard Frankensteen, organization director for the union, exhibited the photostated records to newspaper men, pointing out notations besides workers' names directing that they "not be rehired."

Company Denies Charge

"We have come into irrefutable proof," said Martin, "that the Chrysler corporation not only carried into execution a systematic espionage system, but also listed for non-rehiring men whose only crime was being active in the union."

To the statement by the union head that the information will be turned over to the LaFollette committee "to act upon as may seem fit," Hutchinson replied:

"Whatever evidence they have can, of course, be turned over to whatever public authority may be interested in it. Meanwhile, my only other observation at the moment is that the UAW appears to have added the crime of breaking and entering and burglary to its already illegal seizure of our plants."

Frankensteen read to newswriters what he said were portions of photostatic records of the Chrysler "blacklist" files. He pointed out that the professed policy of the corporation was one of non-interference in union activities.

"Yet here," he said, "is a copy of a record which states that A. Renie, a polisher, was cleared, which means fired, on July 2, 1936. And the reason given on his card was: 'Active in union, do not rehire.'"

Union Men Fired

Frankensteen intimated that 3,000 men were discharged at the Chrysler-owned Dodge plant last year for the same reason.

Frankensteen quoted freely from individual records supporting his charges. He said a card bearing the name of James Fuguay read: "**Employe representative—do not rehire.**"

Another, that of H. S. Wells, bore the notation, **"Talks too much union,"** and recommended Wells for dismissal.

The card of P. Gladkowski, an employe in the Dodge paint shop, read:

"This man formerly an active union man to the best of our knowledge. He has severed all connection with the organization and apparently is O. K."

Among other company documents produced in photostatic form by Frankensteen were six photographs showing the proper method of using tear gas in labor uprisings and lists of "agitators" and "undesirable" employes.

The union official announced that Harold Cranefield, an investigator for the LaFollette committee, had examined the material and recommended that it be used as evidence in the senate hearings.

Cranefield, who was present when the records were displayed, corroborated this statement.

> "It is not to die or even to die of hunger that makes a man wretched. But it is to live miserable we know not why; to work sore and yet gain nothing; it is to die slowly all our life long, imprisoned in a deaf, dead and infinite injustice. This is and remains intolerable to all men whom God has made."
> —*THOMAS CARLYLE.*

Not In Vain

In 1927 John L. Lewis announced his celebrated slogan, "No Backward Step," as the keynote of negotiations for a new mine wage agreement to succeed the three-year (Jacksonville) agreement of 1924.

Not long afterward the wages of Illinois miners were reduced $1.40 a day from the 1924 level of $7.50.

Ohio miners, their families weary and hungry from a long drawn out strike, agreed to work for $2.50 a day under the scale.

In every section of the land, except in Colorado—where the despised Industrial Workers of the World executed a successful strike—the trusting followers of Lewis were compelled to accept reduced wages.

What about his slogan, "No Backward Step"?

Was it, after all, in vain?

Not at all.

Shortly after he pronounced it, and while the treasury of the United Mine Workers' organization was very lean, John Lewis forced through a 50 per cent salary raise for himself—from $8,000 to $12,000.

The slogan was justified!

File-Cracker

Richard Frankensteen, union head, who claims to have uncovered evidence that the Chrysler Corp. has "blacklisted" union men. —*Acme Picture.*

Ford Strikers Back; Murphy in Peace Step

THE NATION—Auto workers return to jobs in Ford's Kansas City plant after brief strike skirmish, while Governor Murphy of Michigan announces he has plan to "clear up" all auto labor difficulties and, in Washington, congressmen mark time against the awaited decision of the Supreme Court on the controversial Wagner Act.

Settlement of the Ford strike comes after sit-downers are induced to leave plant . . . Kansas City union head, Ed Hall, hails settlement as "the first time in history of the labor movement that a strike has been successfully consummated against the Ford Motor Co." . . . "Discrimination against union men was the issue, and Ford company, in published report, agrees not to discharge any union members.

Murphy's plan is to call all persons involved in all labor controversies in Michigan together in a joint peace conference . . . Supreme Court's decision will probably define federal powers in relation to industrial labor and is expected to have vital effect on the sit-down strike situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coincident with the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the National Railroad Labor act, the "big five" brotherhood unions serve notice on the nation's railroads of their demand for a 20 per cent increase in pay . . . Demands are made by engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen . . . In its decision validating the railroad labor act, the Supreme Court held that the roads were engaging in interstate commerce, were therefore subject to congressional regulation, and must bargain collectively with representatives of a majority of employes.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—City-wide strike in retail stores ends when strikers are assured pay increases and recognition of the Committee for Industrial Organization as a bargaining agency . . . Agreement provides for no signing of contracts . . . About 90 stores had been closed.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Gov A. B. Chandler and Mayor Neville Miller of Louisville issue joint statement attacking sit-down strikes as unlawful and warning that sit-downers will be "immediately removed" from property seized by them . . . Statement is made after police evict 303 strikers from the plant of Louisville Textiles, Inc.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Wage increases affecting approximately 44,500 workers are announced by textile manufacturers in the Carolinas . . . Advances will range between 5 and 10 per cent.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Five units of the United States Steel Corp. sign contracts with CIO union leaders recognizing the union as the "collective bargaining agency for those employes of the corporation who are members of the union." . . . Action follows similar contract agreed to by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp.

"Do Not Rehire"

How industrial employers can be so stupid as not to perceive that they, and not the workers, stand to lose most in a period of general revolt; how they can stubbornly blind their eyes to the full significance of the turmoil in labor's ranks is almost beyond comprehension.

Old ideas have crumbled in this fast moving age and with this change new problems have arisen, yet wealthy employers, while taking their profits from the advanced science of production, have denied the laborers in their factories a just share of this expanded income—have, in fact, continued to rate wages at the subsistence level of a century ago.

More than this, they have clung to the feudalistic philosophy of denying the worker suffrage in labor relations.

Richard Frankensteen, auto union official, has disclosed "blacklist" notations filched from the employment files of the Chrysler motor corporation, recently held in the vise of sit-downism.

The genuineness of the "blacklist" accusations will, of course, have to be established by the LaFollette senate committee, but the burden of proof will rest with Chrysler officials inasmuch as a senate investigator already has examined the evidence and was sufficiently impressed to have photostatic copies of the auto company's files forwarded to Washington.

A high official of the motor company also has lent credence, in a left-handed way, to the authenticity of the evidence by accusing the union people who uncovered it of "breaking and entering."

If the file-filching of Frankensteen aides is "burglary," as the company charges, then it would seem that the Chrysler corporation had acted in the role of an "agent provocateur" of the crime. Any industrial concern invites and encourages such worker reprisals when it sponsors inhuman working conditions and employe discrimination.

In a word, by mistreating its workers it abets the very crimes which it so roundly assails.

Frankensteen is a lieutenant of John L. Lewis, whom these columns will continue to attack as long as he and his patrons in the administration remain a threat to our democratic system of government.

But the Chrysler expose is a matter that goes beyond personalities since it affects the welfare of rank and file workmen. It is in the interests of these workmen, and not their leaders, that SOCIAL JUSTICE speaks.

Let the Chrysler executives remember that **a job is an investment to the laborer in industry, just as much as is the machinery and equipment an investment to the plant owner.** The worker must protect his investment—his labor—if he and those dependent on him are to survive.

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Farm Leaders Defend Court; Urge Revision in Congress Over-ride Vote

Everson, Joined by Tabor, Demands Court Be Spared

Charging that reorganization of the Supreme Court would amount to a "surrender of the legislative power" in government, E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers' Union, recently opposed the president's court raid proposal in a sharply-worded statement before the U. S. Senate judiciary committee.

The National Farmers' Union is an organization composed of members in 37 states.

Lewis J. Tabor, master of the National Grange, another powerful farm group, joined with Everson in denouncing the court plan. Mr. Tabor declared that members of his organization regarded the president's proposal as "a threat to the religious and political liberties of our people."

Relating how the farmers of the country would be adversely affected by a reform of the high court, Mr. Everson told the committee:

"I do not feel that the president and congress should have any more right to reorganize the Supreme Court than the Supreme Court should have to reorganize the congress or the executive department, since all three of these departments were created in the Constitution for a definite and specific purpose and function. I do concede that the people have a right to reorganize all three of them, but I sincerely hope that shall not be necessary.

Urges Veto Check

The farm leader tossed something of a bombshell into the senate hearing by proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would give congress power to over-ride a presidential veto by a simple majority vote.

"I know of no good reason," he said, "why we should require a two-thirds majority of both houses of Congress to over-ride a veto of legislation by the president. It seems to me a majority should be sufficient."

Mr. Everson described the president's plan to pack the court as a "tendency toward dictatorship" and he proposed in its stead a constitutional amendment.

"I do not mind telling your committee," he went on, "that our principal opposition, in securing just and equitable farm legislation ever since the World War, has not come from the Supreme Court, but rather from presidents and bureaus and departments here at Washington, together with the opposition of the financial and corporate interests of the country."

Farm Bills Blocked

Telling how legislation for a just tariff on surplus farm crops, for farm debt refinancing, for the insurance of the farmer's cost of production and for the protection of the domestic market against foreign imports, how legislation for such purposes has always been blocked by the president and the administration, Mr. Everson asserted:

"The Supreme Court had nothing to do with that."

The farm union head scored the "spirit of retaliation" which, he said, is being manifested in Washington because certain decisions handed down by the court have been construed as a tendency on the part of one branch of the government to "encroach" on the other two.

He emphasized certain functions in the interests of the people which have been vested in the congress by the Constitution, but which the congress has failed to carry out. These, he said, included the right to coin money and regulate its value.

"However, if congress needs more power in order to protect the weak and restrain the strong and powerful, I feel sure our organization will be glad to support amend-

Lewis J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange.
—Wide World.

ments to the Constitution to accomplish that purpose."

Assails Crop Control

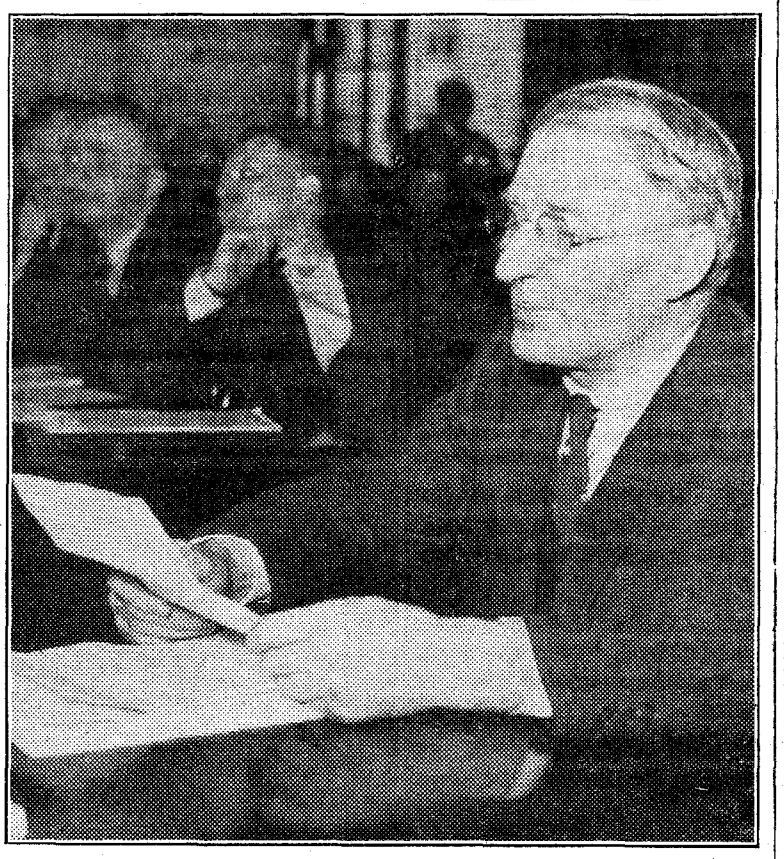
Mr. Everson represented the National Farmers' Union as being opposed to federal crop control and the centralization of powers in Washington.

"Our organization," he said, "was not committed to the philosophy of securing either farm prosperity or national prosperity through the mechanism of planned scarcity. Living close to nature and often victims of her ravages, we know it is wise to work with nature when she seems inclined to smile on us so as to accumulate a surplus to tide over periods of drouths, floods and insect ravages, because these are natural elements over which we have little or no control."

With respect to bureaucratic centralization of authority, as inaugurated by the present administration, the farm leader declared:

Our organization has gone on record time and again as opposed to further concentration of power here in Washington. . . . Centralized power, as is now plainly evident in many countries throughout the world, is more likely to be exercised in oppressing and suppressing the rights and opportunities of the people than in protecting them.

Farm Men Testify on Court



E. H. Everson, president of the National Farmers' Union.
—Acme Picture.

Drastic Farm Control Awaits Court Reform

If the president is able to reform the Supreme Court and make it conform to his own twisted Constitutional views, a most radical program for federal regimentation of the farmer will be undertaken.

From official sources it has been learned that legislation will be jammed through the congress, probably at the next session, whereby the department of agriculture will dictate to each farmer how he shall manage his operations and will pay him benefits for doing what he is told.

Such an experiment, on a localized scale, has already been launched in Guilford County, N. C., and will shortly be extended to other counties. It is being operated under provisions of the Soil Conservation act, which pays farmers for retiring a portion of their lands from production.

Awaits Court Change

Limited by constitutional checks now, the experiment will be broadened to fit the radical ideas of administration farm theorists if the Supreme Court "pack" program is approved by congress at this session.

J. B. Hutson, assistant administrator of the AAA, is reported by the Washington correspondent of the Detroit News as having said that if the North Carolina project proves successful it will be the foundation of a new federal farm program to be placed in effect when the Soil Conservation act expires in 1938.

Under the present soil conservation plan, the farmer has certain general rules to follow in order to be eligible for a government check.

Under the new program the farmer does what the government directs, and likes it, or he faces bankruptcy. For one thing, he doesn't receive a government check; for another, he places himself in danger of being cut off from further land and mortgage loans by government credit agencies.

Since the majority of American farmers are now deep in debt, to refuse to comply with federal regulations would mean ruin.

Fascistic Rule

As described by Mr. Hutson, farmers who own and operate their own lands would lose the last fragment of their independence if the new experiment becomes law. They will, under provisions of the new program, be subjected to a fascistic domination, completely denying them the right to work out their own problems.

According to W. G. Finn, director of the East Central District, the plans of the projected experiment in North Carolina are "designed to meet most effectively the needs of the farm for soil restoration and conservation, and for the economic use of the land. In arriving at these needs, consideration will be given to the past production of crops, the size of the farm, type of soil, topography and labor available on the farm."

No detail is left to the discretion of the farmer himself; all is arranged by government planners who lay down arbitrary rules to be followed. If the rules aren't followed, farmers will be squeezed off the soil.

It is all a subtle scheme to intimidate all farmers into submission—and let non-conformists beware!

To quote Mr. Finn further:

"In Guilford County a total farm allowance will be established for each farm. For the county as a whole, these allowances, which represent the maximum amount which may be earned for the farm, will be approximately the same as the maximum amount which could have been earned under the regular 1937 state program."

Obedience Demanded

Not a great deal has leaked out of official sources in Washington apropos the new program. Some idea, however, of how the farmer will be treated as a child in a schoolroom, may be gained from the description of the scheme as a plan to "test proposals for the improvement of future agricultural conservation programs, and of studying different methods of helping individual farmers to fit the needs of their farms."

The most shocking single feature of this farm control experiment is the fact that, for the first time, the farmer's right to receive federal bounties would be based on whether or not he did exactly what he was told.

Farmers have always been noted for their love of independence. It will be interesting to see how they will react to this latest threat to their liberties.

Farmfare

RICHMOND, VA.—Secretary Henry A. Wallace delivers attack on the Supreme Court in a speech urging adoption of the president's pack program . . . Says court reform is a "very simple and a very practical" method of assuring national progress and contends that the president's court proposals were "in accordance with the pledge given in the Democratic platform" last year.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resettlement Administration officials say there is an "immediate need" for developed farm land to replace that ruined by dust storms . . . About half of families migrating from dust-hit areas are destitute, according to RA heads, and the small aid WPA has rendered "does not cover more than a fraction of their family needs" . . . More than 25,000 farm families have departed the Great Plains drouth area for Pacific coast states.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Action is expected momentarily on the administration's $100,000,000 crop insurance bill, insuring producers of wheat against losses by drouth, floods, insects and other natural hazards . . . Under provisions of bill, a reserve of 25,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat will be built up . . . Grain will be taken off the market in the form of insurance premiums in bumper years and paid out as indemnities in lean crop years . . . Contracts with farmers are voluntary this year, but let the farmers beware of legislation next year if the Supreme Court is reformed.

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The People Speak . . . .

They Didn't Know What Paper Was!

To the Editor:

I have found by passing my paper along to some fellow worker in the factory where I am employed that I have received quite a few new readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

They didn't even know what they were saying when they used to talk against SOCIAL JUSTICE, and have since admitted that they are glad I gave them a copy.

NOW they watch for the mail man to bring their weekly paper.

—H. M. D.

Framingham, Mass.

A Few Free Papers Wins Subscribers

To the Editor:

I want to tell you of my method of getting customers for SOCIAL JUSTICE. With the profit from every 20 papers, I can afford to give 10 or 15 papers to friends or neighbors, or fellow-workmen, for three or four weeks. Then, after I have interested them in the paper, I explain that it is Father Coughlin's main source of revenue for broadcasting and that the papers were gratis from me, having paid for them myself. So far I have acquired 20 buyers for this paper every week and no one has refused me yet.

It is my belief that the sales of this paper could be raised to the two million mark if the adults who believe in social justice really became paper boys and paper girls. No encyclopedia contains the economic information one gets through the SOCIAL JUSTICE weekly.

More power to you and may God keep you with us to see the fruits of your good works.

—P. K. K.

Lakewood, Ohio.

Waitresses Hail Labor Editor

To the Editor:

Just a line to congratulate you on the March 15 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

You are right and I believe there is no one who is more taken advantage of than the waitress. Any publicity you can give to their wage question will help to make this country cleaner and enable a lot of girls to live decently, in place of enforced brutal methods.

Keep up the fight—**in my opinion you have done more for the good of the masses in our country than any living man today.**

Please accept my sincere admiration for your courage. May it be rewarded by ultimate success.

—S. Bredahl.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Crosley Thanks Flood Contributors

The Crosley Radio Stations WLW and WSAI hereby acknowledge the contributions that you have made to the American Red Cross to aid it in carrying on its invaluable services in the flood-stricken regions of the Ohio river and the Mississippi river valleys.

On behalf of the members of the staffs of WLW and WSAI, who put in many long hours in keeping the public advised of the true conditions existing, I wish to express both their deep appreciation and my gratitude to you for your generosity.

You have contributed to a most worthy cause and you have the satisfaction of knowing that your money is being well spent in taking care of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children who were driven from their homes by the unprecedented flood which swept the Ohio river and its tributaries in January, 1937.

—Powel Crosley, Jr., President,
The Crosley Radio Corporation.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Employes Cheer Laurel Wreath Award

To the Editor:

For the past 23 years I have been working for the Endicott-Johnson Company, and want to thank you for the wonderful tribute you paid our leader, Mr. George F. Johnson, by giving him the SOCIAL JUSTICE Laurel Wreath. We are all indebted to you and thank you.

Please print my name as a distributor of SOCIAL JUSTICE, as I think I am the only one here in Broome county.

Johnson City, N. Y.

—Edward J. Rormans.

They Voted for Federal Reserve

To the Editor:

It did not surprise me that the Reserve Act was extended for another two years by a vote of 280 to 104. But what a shock I got when I looked over the list of "yeas"! Whose names did I see there but Finly Gray, Ashbrook, Drew, Fletcher, Dixon, Jenkes, Goldsborough and many others endorsed by our National Union for Social Justice. What made these men change their minds regarding the money system?

—Virginia Fenton.

Kingston, N. Y.

Republican Listener Agrees

To the Editor:

I listen in to your radio broadcasts and, while I did not agree with you entirely during election, being a Republican, I most heartily agree with you in your radio broadcasts on the Supreme Court and Child Labor Amendment.

—Daniel Doty.

Schenectady, N. Y.

Congressmen Now on Record

To the Editor:

I wish to convey to you my sincere thanks for publishing in the March 22 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE a complete list of congressmen and how they voted on that most important of all bills—the Federal Reserve Act.

In extending the act for another two years, 280 congressmen have condemned the American people, and have joined the ranks of the oppressors of the people. All red-blooded Americans, who believe in true democracy, will remember the unjust and anti-American decision of these 280 congressmen.

I say, fellow citizens of America, if you are really and earnestly interested in the conditions surrounding you and in your own personal welfare, sit down now—don't wait—and write your Congressman, pointing out to him that he has broken his oath to "uphold the Constitution."

In my opinion, these 280 congressmen should be condemned because they uphold a money system which is the curse of true democracy in America. These men were dishonest with themselves and with the people they represent by catering to a handful of money lords, at the expense of those who voted them into office.

—Jos. H. Ebenhoch.

Akron, Ohio.

Contest Question Study Useful

To the Editor:

The knowledge acquired through the study necessary for the correct solution to your contest questions will mean more to me than the time I spent in college.

—M. J. Dionne.

Detroit, Michigan.

Many in Crowd Still Pass 'Em By

To the Editor:

I have never missed reading your editions of SOCIAL JUSTICE since it was first published. It is the most wonderful weekly ever produced. Its reading is so simple, a child of normal school age can understand it.

What gets me is the sight of so many of your own faith leaving church on Sunday and passing by the newsboy selling SOCIAL JUSTICE without even looking at the headlines!

When are our people going to wake up?

—J. O. Sullivan.

Chicago, Ill.

Praise for Money Book

To the Editor:

Having listened to Father Coughlin on the radio for several years I believe that we should do our best to carry on this work, but how many of us are prepared to do so? How many of us understand the teachings of Father Coughlin and are able to talk intelligently on the subject? His book, **"Money: Questions and Answers"** is easy to understand and gives a person courage and confidence to discuss this subject intelligently with anyone. We must understand the subject ourselves to be able to command the respect of others.

His work must and will continue.

—Henry H. Demling

Bronx, N. Y.

Warmth of Loyalists Dissipates Touch of Frost

To the Editor:

In the March 15 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE I read the letter of Charles Frost. I sure do sympathize with Mr. Frost.

Does he not know that John Lewis and William Green are both puppets of the Morgans, Mellons, Baruchs, Warburgs and the rest of them? Did any of these men ever advocate $1,800 a year (with a 100-cent dollar) wage for labor?

Who does? Only Father Coughlin.

Mr. Frost puts me in mind of a young man I was talking to not long ago, who said "he would rather work for $10 a day with a 50-cent dollar than he would to work for $5 a day with a 100-cent dollar."

Father Coughlin is trying to do more for farmers and laborers than any man in America. Here I agree 100 per cent with Mr. George Graner of Glendale, L. I., in his letter as published in the March 15 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

—Paul I. Johns.

Robinson, Pa.

No Freedom Under Communism

To the Editor:

In your issue of March 15 is a letter from a Mr. Charles Frost, of Rockford, Illinois, to the effect that he is getting tired of reading SOCIAL JUSTICE because you are always referring to Russia and Communism in labor articles.

From the tone of Mr. Frost's letter, I would gather the shoe must be fitting him. I'll bet a plugged nickel to a whole flock of Federal Reserve counterfeit money he is a member of the Communist party! If he were not, he would not object to being shown that Russia is in both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.

If the union men of both organizations would look into the heads of these groups and check on them, they would find very quickly they are losing their identity as American unionists and becoming Russian unionists.

Not too much can be preached against this monster that is making such inroads in the United States. Of course, we have our Congress and business to blame. Anyone with the mind of a 10-year-old child can see this. If Congress, whom we suckers elect (and keep a real dole) wanted to do so, they could pass laws to make business treat the worker as a human being, not a slave. However, Communism will not be any better. We would still be slaves of a dictator who would be controlled by the same favored few.

All that the good old United States has to do is to adopt the sixteen points of social justice and read and re-read, as well as practice, the Ten Commandments. **If these two laws were followed, every living citizen of this country would have a living wage and enjoy life as our God directed!**

—W. K. White.

Columbus, Ohio.

Union Labor Man Answers

To the Editor:

On the page "People Speak" there is an article by Mr. Charles Frost, stating that he is losing interest in the SOCIAL JUSTICE newspaper. Why? I read the paper and think it the most educational I have ever read. What you have written are facts, beyond question. We have won strikes, yes, but what have we gained?

I, too, have been affiliated with the A. F. of L. since 1901, and for many years a member of the State Labor Assembly. We won strikes and felt proud of the fight, but what has it got me? Win a 5 per cent raise and commodities would go up 15 per cent. A wage of 20 cents per hour was better then than 60 cents an hour now.

I was never able to figure out what the trouble was until I read **"Money, Questions and Answers"** and SOCIAL JUSTICE. If Mr. Frost would do the same, giving it conscientious thought, he, too, would see the light.

In my opinion, there can never be any real, satisfactory peace and harmony in this social question **until the props are knocked from under the money-changers and the running of our government brought back where it rightfully belongs, to the American people.**

—W. C.

Hayward, Wisconsin.

We Are Victims Of a "Gold" Racket

There is a mad scramble to unload all the gold in the world on the poor boobs in America who have paid the cost of all the European conflicts, brawls and slaughter for the last decade. Of course **we have paid for that gold sixty times already,** every time they moved it from country to country, so that now our debts amount to sixty times every dollar that is in existence.

Everyone is so hard up that of course he welcomes a chance to sell anything at any price, without having any inkling that in making the deal he is becoming a party to this world-wide racket. Why, I am a party to the part myself. Just recently one of the racketeers, eager to convert his gold into real property, went out to Iowa and plunked down $30,000 cash for a piece of land in which I was one of the heirs who held a mortgage equity. We had long since charged this investment off to loss, but of course we accepted the offer, for a few thousand is better than not a sou.

Everything is booming everywhere and in every transaction the gold is playing its part. We have not only been made to worship the golden calf, but we are now being offered up in sacrifice on the altar of gold.

—Lois deLafayette Washburn.

Chicago, Ill.

What Will They Do with Power?

To the Editor:

The Child Labor bill gives Congress power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

There's no point in asking for those powers, if there is no intention of using them, either now or at a future date.

If Congress is authorized to have the last word in the matter of what shall be done with the "Under-18s," will they be kept in schools and colleges at government (our) expense, left on the streets, or put into youth training camps, similar to those in Germany?

Now, I'm all for education, if it is in the "wood," but there is a definite line of distinction in the matter of assimilation. Educators agree that in a great many cases there is a point beyond which their pupils are unable to advance. Some of them reach this "saturation point" at 14, some at 16. Now between the period of 16 and 18, or 14 and 18, would this group just mark time, or WHAT? If they are in fact eager for more knowledge, it would seem to me that those who want to continue their education, whose parents are financially unable to provide for it, ought to be permitted to work for it themselves, and value it more.

—Irma A. Tracy.

Philadelphia, Pa.

American Buyer Praises the Paper

To the Editor:

A certain English gentleman has the boldness to say that if we do not send them raw material during their war that we shall not get their trade.

I am **buying American** when it is humanly possible. Did you know that even socks are being made in Japan and sold here now? I went to Boston last week. During a sale I found stores flooded with foreign stockings and was shocked. I came home without any.

I certainly hope and trust that you people will let your government know that you do not wish John Bull to tell us what we shall do.

I think SOCIAL JUSTICE is a God-send to America and sincerely hope that people will continue to read it, even if they have to take it weekly instead of subscribing. I pledge myself to try and get two or more subscribers.

—Mrs. Alice Wilson.

Saugus, Mass.

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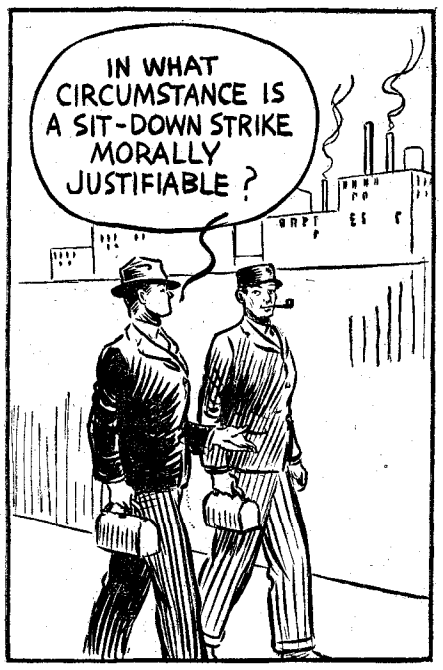
Unless You Send For Past Pictures You Cannot Win $2,500.00 Prize

Questions For This Week

Picture No. 33



Picture No. 34

MAKE YOUR SELECTION BY NUMBER FROM THE FOLLOWING LISTS

1. To enforce collective bargaining.
2. When it is the last resort towards the obtaining of a living wage.
3. To further the labor movement.
4. To bring about labor solidarity.
5. To bring about just laws on relations between capital and labor.
6. To lend impetus to Communism.
7. To lend impetus to Fascism.
8. To force union recognition.
9. When it is aided by governmental co-operation.
10. When a dishonest money system controls industry.

1. Destruction of wealth to affect exchangability of wealth for money.
2. Hail storms.
3. Lack of proportion between the amount of money and the amount of wealth in existence.
4. High or low prices for raw materials.
5. The ability of banks, as at present, to loan actual money.
6. The amount of producer goods in existence.
7. The amount of consumer goods in existence.
8. Congress.

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 33 For Question No. 33 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 34 For Question No. 34 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS .....
MY ADDRESS IS .....
TOWN OR CITY ..... State.....

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR A FRIEND OR RELATION

Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggestions under each picture.
Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 33 For Question No. 33 I Select Answer No..... ☐ No. 34 For Question No. 34 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS .....
MY ADDRESS IS .....
TOWN OR CITY ..... State.....

There is only one way remaining in which you can become a contestant for more than $7,000.00 worth of cash and car awards in the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest.

THAT IS BY SENDING IN FOR ALL PAST PICTURES IMMEDIATELY.

The great competition is slipping towards its closing week. Already the large computation sheets are receiving the names of those who are taking part.

Within no more than a few weeks a Grand Prize of $2,500.00 will go out to the happy winner; a Second Prize of $1,000.00 and the choice of a Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth sedan; a Third Prize of $400.00 and the choice of a Ford, Chevrolet or Plymouth sedan; and 365 additional cash awards.

THE ONLY WAY YOU CAN MAKE THIS GRAND PRIZE OR ONE OF THE OTHER PRIZES YOURS IS BY SENDING FOR YOUR PAST PICTURES TODAY.

Merely clip, sign and mail the "Past Pictures" Coupon on this page. Within a few days you will receive every picture-question which has appeared in the Contest thus far.

WORK THEM OUT. (You know your social justice.) SEND THEM BACK. AND YOU ARE A CONTESTANT — A FULL-FLEDGED CONTESTANT WITH A CHANCE TO WIN EQUAL TO ANY PERSON IN THE COMPETITION.

Anybody can win.

BUT TO WIN—YOU MUST ENTER.

IS YOUR PRIZE HERE?
368 WILL WIN

GRAND PRIZE . . . $2,500.00

SECOND PRIZE—$1,000.00—And the Choice of a FORD, PLYMOUTH OR CHEVROLET SEDAN

THIRD PRIZE—$400.00—And the Choice of a FORD, PLYMOUTH OR CHEVROLET SEDAN

FOURTH PRIZE — $100.00 . . . Four Prizes of $50.00 Each

100 Prizes of $10.00 Each — 260 Prizes of $5.00 Each

Read Easy Rules of Contest

1. Open to all readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, except employees of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. Each picture contains a question concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** returning the best or most appropriate answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon. The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers." Purchase of this book is a condition for entering the contest.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties aditional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do **NOT** decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one book for each set submitted.

No More Substitutions

Substitution of one coupon for another is discontinued. Since computation for winners has begun, much confusion would result if contestants were permitted to send in substitute coupons for those already filed.

Therefore, be sure from now on that the coupons you send in bears the solutions you ACTUALLY WANT TO GO DOWN ON THE COMPUTATION SHEETS AS YOUR ANSWERS TO THE RESPECTIVE QUESTIONS.

If you are not yet entered, ENTER TODAY. IF you already are a contestant, kindly do not send substitute coupons from this date forward.

Free -- Past Pictures -- Free

"CONTEST EDITOR,"
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN.

I wish to enter the "KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE" Contest at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me, free of charge, all Past Pictures which have appeared up to date.

Name .....

Address .....

Town or City ..... **State** .....

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How Manipulation of Gold Policy Is Making Debtor Nation of U. S.

Aliens Reap Huge Profits Off Gold Sale

It is a curious anomaly that after being criticized for many years by internationalists for being a creditor nation with high tariffs, the United States is now swinging to the worse extreme of becoming a debtor nation with low tariffs.

The cry for lower tariffs was heeded and, during the past three years, the various reciprocal trade treaties enacted by the United States have had an adverse effect on our trade balance.

However, a new and unforseen factor has arisen; the tremendous import of gold, which was exchanged substantially for income-producing assets of the United States, and which has succeeded in distorting our entire balance of international payments.

One silly fallacy that was over worked on the ignorant during the past two generations was that **"The value of gold never changes."** According to this illogical statement, the value of everything else changes instead. The absurdity of this statement has been violently demonstrated during the past few years, but during the time that the people have swallowed it, they have been fleeced out of many billions of dollars.

U. S. Imports $4-Billion Gold

The average cost of the gold now being produced in the world should be under $4 an ounce.

To prevent any criticism on the part of the lucky owners of gold mines—who have always kept the public in ignorance of their vast profits of several hundred per cent—$4 may be assumed as the average cost of producing an ounce of gold. With gold at $20 an ounce, 80 per cent of the fixed value of gold is fiat.

During 1934 the price of gold was elevated to $35 an ounce by "government sanction, order and proclamation." The word "fiat means "authoritative sanction, order, or proclamation." In money, fiat is that part of the value of any article, product, material, or utility that accrues to it on account of the "Authoritative sanction, order and proclamation" that fixes its value.

The devaluation of the dollar and the resulting price of $35 an ounce for gold, inaugurated January 31, 1934, succeeded in attracting to the United States the greatest inflow of gold ever recorded. This inward movement has been in progress for three years and still continues. Only last week, the engagement of $8½-million of gold was officially reported and it is estimated that at least $30-million or more is now enroute to New York, not including metal coming from Japan.

In the past three years, 1934-35-36, the United States has imported net, $4-billion of foreign gold. The exact figures are $4,068,000,000 of imports and only $82-million of exports.

America Has Bought It All

The 15 year period from 1919-1933, the United States had a continuous favorable balance which was settled in part by the import of gold and the balance by net American investments abroad, whereas in the past three years we went into reverse and had an "unfavorable" balance on current account.

A glance at the accompanying table will show that in the period of 1934-1936, we had (excluding gold) an unfavorable balance of $66-million. It is obvious that the gold inflow of 1934-35-36 was not a result of ordinary commercial trade transactions between the United States and the world, but, following so closely after the establishment of the high price of $35 an ounce, was at least predominately the result of foreigners selling their gold in the world's best market, the United States. Statistics indicate that America has purchased the entire world production, which has increased about 35 per cent since 1933, and in addition, has bought from foreign central banks additional gold to the value of nearly $2-billion.

It is important to examine into the effect of this tremendous inflow of gold on our Balance of International Payments. For many years the United States was one of the great creditor nations of the world.

Balance Turns Against U. S.

According to William McBride, writing in Newsdom, we received in 1919 $50-million more interest and dividends from foreigners than we paid out. This favorable balance made a rapid ascent through the years and reached a top of $616-million in 1930. The average net receipts for the five years 1926 to 1930 was $540-million. This compares with only $375-million for 1936 and approximately the same for the two years preceding, a reduction of approximately 30 per cent from the normal five year average of 1926 to 1930.

This severe reduction was caused by our large capital imports. **The United States has actually been an importer of long-term capital for the past six years.** In the years 1931-32-33, after eliminating short-term capital movements, foreigners had cash claims against us amounting to $839-million, which was used for the most part to purchase long-term investments here. This adverse balance was not accompanied by any influx of gold as in the years of 1934-35-36, but by the use of their short-term funds in the United States. In other words, by manipulation. In the years preceding 1931, the United States was an exporter of long-term capital and, at the same time, an importer of short-term capital. At December 31, 1930, we owed to foreigners net on short-term accounts $935-million. At December 30, 1933, the position was reversed and foreigners owed us on short-term accounts $595-million.

How Manipulators Reaped Huge Profit

To state the facts another way, during 1931-32-33 foreigners financed their purchases of American-owned securities by the manipulation of short-term balances. It was during these three years that the largest part of the enormous repatriation of foreign dollar bonds took place. These bonds, sold to American investors in previous years at prices approximately par, were repurchased by foreign debtors at prices ranging as low as 10 cents on the dollar! A great many of these bonds were then in default and others were selling down, along with other securities, due to the general depression existing throughout the world. The short-term debt thus incurred by foreigners was then paid off in 1934-35-36 by selling to us enormous quantities of unneeded gold, at the high price of $35 an ounce! Imagine, therefore, the usurious profits the foreigners made due to this manipulation by international bankers!

The Department of Commerce estimates, as shown on the accompanying table, are probably the most reliable and extensive that we have, but they show up glaring deficiencies. Our interest and dividends receipts are definitely on the decline as our payments are on the increase. Furthermore, the gold imports of the last three years, which are still pouring in, have resulted in capital imports, and unneeded capital at that, which are operating to reduce our net income. If the present trend continues, these huge capital imports, will no doubt, in the future, thrust the United States into the position of paying out more than it receives. This would remove the last important favorable item in our international accounts.

Certainly, the present trend cannot continue indefinitely. The daily activity of the exchanges reveals they are not commensurate to the huge volume of yellow metal pouring in. Opinion is held in some quarters that the extensive movement, without corresponding exchange market activity, may be explained by the stabilization fund which has been shrouded in so much secrecy.

Instead of going out into the open exchange market, banks may buy and sell directly from the stabilization funds in such a fashion that the business does not come into the the open market. It looks as if the bankers, manipulated by the international financiers, are preparing to shake the fruit off the golden tree again.

BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE WORLD — YEARS 1934-1935-1936
In Millions of Dollars

	1934	1935	1936	Total
IMPORTS (Goods, Services & Gold)				
Imports of goods	1,655	2,047	2,419	6,121
Shipping services rendered to us by foreigners	96	99	125	320
American tourist expenditures in foreign countries	331	409	495	1,235
Immigrant remittances and charitable contributions made to foreigners	136	120	143	399
Interest and dividends paid to foreigners on their holdings of American Securities	126	146	200	472
U. S. Government expenditures abroad	68	83	220	626
Miscellaneous Commodity imports and service items	129	126		
Imports of Gold	1,269	1,741	1,058	4,068
Imports of Silver	103	355	183	641
Total Dollar Claims against the United States	3,913	5,126	4,843	13,882
EXPORTS (Goods, Services & Gold)				
Exports of Goods	2,133	2,283	2,453	6,869
Shipping services rendered by us to foreigners	61	63	65	189
Foreign tourist expenditures in the United States	86	117	122	325
Immigrant remittances and charitable contributions made to us	5	5	5	15
Interest and dividends paid to Americans on their foreign investments	493	521	575	1,589
Foreign Government expenditures in the United States	31	28	250	721
Miscellaneous Commodity exports and service items	191	221		
War Debt receipts	1	....	....	1
Exports of Gold	52	2	28	82
Exports of Silver	17	19	3	39
Total of U. S. Dollar Claims against the World	3,070	3,259	3,501	9,830
Net Dollar Claims against the U. S.	843	1,867	1,342	4,052

All figures taken from official Balance of International Payments publications of United States Department of Commerce.

It's 'Bad Luck' to Challenge Money 'Racket'

The late Senator Bronson Cutting called Wall Street "a power controlling the very destinies of the nation" and urged government control of credit as a basic need in our economic system.

The control of credit, he declared, does not belong **"in the hands of individuals who have shown by their public testimony that they do not feel they owe any responsibility to the public."**

Maladjustment will continue until we recognize the consumer as the "basic factor" of our civilization, the Senator said, adding:

"The government must consider itself as the representative of the consumer and not as a representative of capital."

Senator Bronson Cutting happened to be in an airplane that crashed in New Mexico. Champions of honest money often die suddenly.

Searchlight on the MoneyChangers

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, said in a recent address:

"Another boom and a another bust would be the basis for manufacturing a popular mandate for government ownership of banks and basic industries leading to State Capitalism under absolute central authority. The boom is being brought about by four years of domestic and international public policies which have disturbed business and investment confidences, sabotaged production and artificially expanded demand. The danger of rapid price inflation is now officially recognized and admitted, and **the administration has begun to build its alibis of judicial obstacles to further direct control of production factors and prices.**

"Inflation must not be regarded as accidental, unintentional or inescapable. It is the obvious next step in the strategy implied in the president's 'emergency' plea for the removal of the Supreme Court obstacle to direct government control of wages, prices, working hours and expropriation of property.

"The tactics involved are: Create an inflation scare by allowing weakening in the bond market; plead helplessness of monetary and credit control; indicate the necessity for more taxes to support the current level of expenditures and for direct regulation of prices, wages, hours and employment and emphasize the impossibility unless the courts and constitution are nullified.

"This argument is disingenuous and unsound, but in accord with the obvious basic purpose to destroy the enterprise system and establish State Capitalism.

"The only real and honest remedy is to stimulate increase of private employment by reducing expenditures, lowering taxes, decreasing government borrowing, opening of the capital market and enforcing the essential government function of protecting private rights to work and to hold and to operate productive property. Last, but not least, give the employe a square deal. If this is done, the problem of industrial strife is licked."

Munitions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to figures recently released by the State Department $3,746,000 worth of munitions were purchased by foreign countries from United States munitions makers during the month of February. Largest purchaser of the month was Argentina with $703,793 worth of machine guns, aircraft, and aircraft equipment. Great Britain and Northern Ireland were second with purchases of $610,622 of rifles, machine guns, ammunition, airplanes, and parts. Germany purchased $129,735 worth of munitions, most of which was aircraft parts.

It must be borne in mind, too, that these are the official figures. A good deal is shipped out of the country under camouflage labels to all parts of the world.

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He Makes Capitalists of Workers!

Social Justice Laurel Wreath Is Awarded to Marcellus L. Joslyn

Joslyn Makes U.S. Age Plan Seem Absurd

M. L. Joslyn likes best to compare his social security plan with that of the government to prove its merits.

"If you will refer to the Federal Social Security pamphlet which you have received," he recently informed his employes, "you will note the statement that if a worker averages $25 a week every week in the year for 40 years, he would at 65 get $53 a month for the rest of his life, or less than half his income of $110 a month before that time.

"If he died at 64 after 40 years of work his family would get, as I read the pamphlet, four times $455 or $1,820. Under our plan and based on a continuance of our experience to date, this $25 a week worker, after 30 years employment, instead of 40, would at the age of 60, not 65, get $30,460.08, and if he died in his 59th year his family would get this entire sum.

"If he lives past 60 he could leave it with the fund at 6 per cent and get over $150 a month for the rest of his life, and then the entire $30,460.08 would go to his family.

"Put them side by side: At 65, after 40 years of labor, the government plan pays $53 a month; on death at 64 the family gets $1,820. Our plan, at 60, after 30 years of labor, pays $150 a month; on death at 59 the family gets $30,460.08.

"One thing more. . . . It would appear as though the government receives $2,730 from both worker and employer and pays out $1,820 at the end of 40 years, having had the use of the money in the meantime. Any insurance company would be delighted to make a better deal than this."

Marcellus Joslyn is not alone in the contention that his own social plan outshines that of the government.

J. B. Close, employed in the Joslyn plant at Fort Wayne, Ind., has this to say: "I believe it is the unanimous opinion of all who are familiar with this plan—both employes and employer—that it is probably the most satisfactory plan that could be worked out."

BECAUSE his pension system for retired workers, outlined on this page, will, we believe, cause a sensation throughout the nation.

BECAUSE his employes, retiring at 60, receive such fabulous sums as $30,000 and more, depending on their length of service and the profits made by the company.

BECAUSE an employe who contributes $100 a year to the pension fund has, at the end of 20 years, about $22,000 to his credit, and if he started with the company at 30 years of age and retired at 60 he would have nearly $45,000.

BECAUSE this is made possible by large contributions to the fund by Joslyn corporation, accumulated interest and wise investment of the fund.

BECAUSE, though kept out of the news limelight by bank-controlled newspapers, the Joslyn profit-sharing program has nonetheless been in effect since 1919.

BECAUSE Mr. Joslyn, a graduate of Notre Dame and Harvard universities, regards the policy of his company as in no sense emotional or paternalistic, but eminently practical and vital to the success of his business.

BECAUSE he has never been bothered with a single labor trouble in the 40 years he has been in business as a manufacturer of electrical parts in Chicago and other cities.

BECAUSE, after years of experimenting, he conceived the idea of his pension system, based on the theory that capital, in emergency, can live on itself for a time and take great losses, but labor, having no reserve, can not do that. "Any real partnership," he says, "could only be based on the laborer first becoming a capitalist himself."

Marcellus Lindsey Joslyn

BECAUSE labor relations in the Joslyn corporation are governed by an advisory committee, to whom an employe who believes he has been discharged unfairly may appeal his case.

BECAUSE the advisory committee, composed of three officials of the company and two representatives elected by the employes, may reinstate the discharged employe if his discharge is not sustained by a four-fifths vote, and its ruling is final.

AND FINALLY BECAUSE Mr. Joslyn, who believes that a corporation should be "primarily a trust for the workers," has blazed a trail of social justice in a land sorely oppressed by modern capitalism.

Old Workers Get Windfall at Retirement

Under the Joslyn profit sharing and social security plan, employes retire on enough money to represent real riches instead of the small competence paid by most industrial concerns.

The twilight of their lives holds no fears of a poorhouse existence, nor the dull prospect of depending on relatives for support.

Marcellus L. Joslyn has taken the sting out of the future old age of his 2,500 employes by a program wherein laborers are made capitalists when they lay down their tools.

Company Swells Fund

The plan, in effect for 18 years, is described by its author as follows:

"Employes who have been with the company three full calendar years **must** sign the profit sharing contract or leave our employ. To the criticism that this is forcing people to do something, we answer that any man who cannot see the advantages to him in the plan is the kind of a man we do not want permanently associated with us.

"Under this plan he pays into a trust fund 5 per cent of his wages. The company agrees to pay into the same fund not less than 10 per cent of its earnings but not more than four times the amount paid in by the employes.

"In actual practice the company, up to the recent depression, paid in the highest limit every year, that is 20 per cent of the payroll, so that the credit to each member each year was 25 per cent of his earnings, plus the accumulated compound interest of years before. To make it plainer, for every $100 an employe paid into the fund, the company paid in to his credit $400.

Payoff at Sixty

"When a member of the fund is 60 years of age or disabled, he receives all his credit in the fund. If he leaves our employment before he is 60 or is discharged, he gets all he put in, with compound interest, and half what the company put in, with compound interest. The other half in these cases goes to increase the credits of the remaining members, and no part of it ever goes back to the company.

"We hoped to pay four times as much into the fund each year as the members paid. On this basis, we figured that a member contributing $100 a year would have to his credit at the end of 20 years about $22,000, and if he started with the company at 30 years of age and retired at 60 he would have nearly $45,000.

"No one had ever planned such a fortune for a workman, not merely to provide him an income of, let us say, 6 per cent on $45,000 or $2,700 a year for the rest of his life, but to do what he pleased with the capital of $45,000, or to leave it to his family for their protection, or to use it to buy a large interest in the company, as he thought best."

Veteran Employe Gives His Views on Joslyn Share Plan

Social Justice sent a telegram to J. F. Quinlan, a Joslyn employe in Chicago, requesting him to tell us what he, as a worker, thought of the Joslyn profit sharing plan. Here is Mr. Quinlan's reply:

"I have been participating in the Joslyn Mfg. & Supply Co. employes' profit sharing fund for 18 years with the following results.

"I have contributed during these 18 years $2,806.22, or approximately $13 per month or $156 per year, and my credit in the fund as of January 1, 1937, was $26,495.23.

"I could collect to my perfect satisfaction tomorrow morning, and hope that I am as sure of Heaven as I am that I, or my beneficiary, will get the full amount promptly. I pray God would prompt other industrial leaders to adopt the plan.

"In addition to being a member of the fund it has been my privilege through election by my fellow members to serve as a member of the advisory committee, on which I represent the workmen. I can honestly say that the fund is entirely free from discriminations or prejudices, and that all workmen receive the same generous consideration."

A New Outlook

Can an employer project himself into the position of his employes and work out a system of labor relations that will be mutually beneficial to all concerned?

Marcellus L. Joslyn has done it and found that it is good business. Telling of the background ideas that led to the adoption of the Joslyn profit sharing and social security plan, he declared on January 4 of this year:

"We believed the common laborer, working year after year for a normal wage, with nothing but Saturday payday to look forward to, with no consciousness of steadily bettering himself, lost hope and energy and delivered to his employment only part of the value he was capable of producing under happier conditions.

"We believed that the view ahead of a penniless old age, dependent upon relatives or charity, cast a shadow of fear over his life, and that the removal of that fear would actually pay in dollars and cents to the company with whom he labored."

"It Pays"

"A man in his prime can do without much money. Health and strength enable him to laugh at hardships. But as age comes on and strength begins to fail, money can do more than ever before to make life acceptable, even to make it enjoyable. It can create independence and command the respect that independence always merits; it can buy suitable climate and food and surroundings, command complete care and expert attention; it can carry one through without asking or requiring favors of anyone.

"So, we reasoned, under our plan to get a real response, we must have a prospect in old age, not of less of the good things of life, but **more**, so that the vision ahead is of something better than ever experienced. We were told this was impractical, and unrealizable dream, but we proposed to try it, and see whether it would pay. We **have** tried it for 18 years and it **does** pay."

—**Marcellus L. Joslyn.**

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